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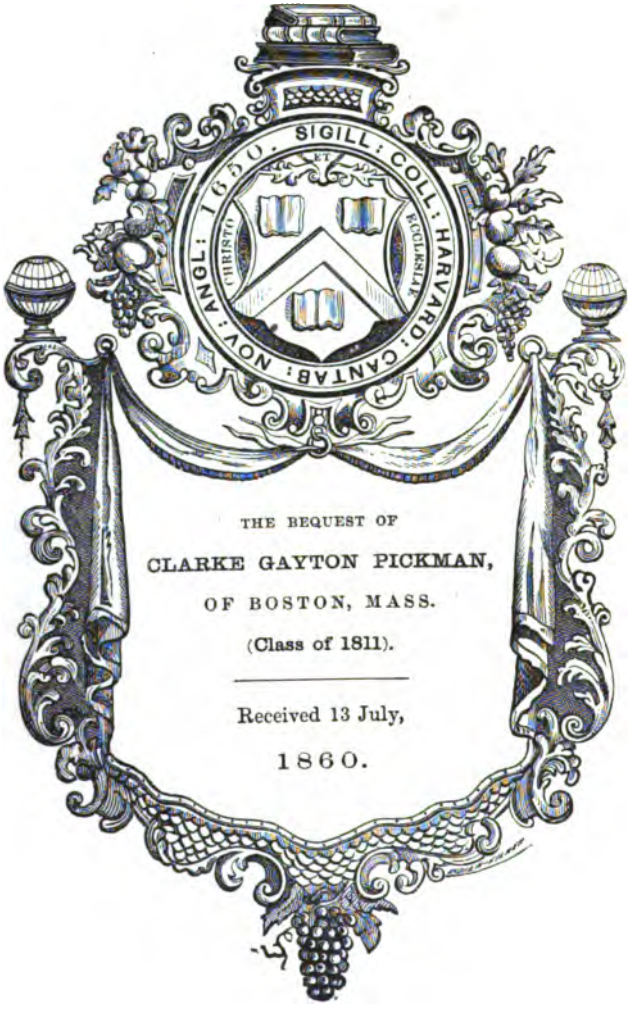

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OF

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ENGRAVED BY J. LE KEUX;

WITH

Historical and Descriptive Accounts

BY

THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A.

OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE;

AND

THE REV. H. LONGUEVILLE JONES, M.A., F.S.A.

LATE FELLOW OF MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

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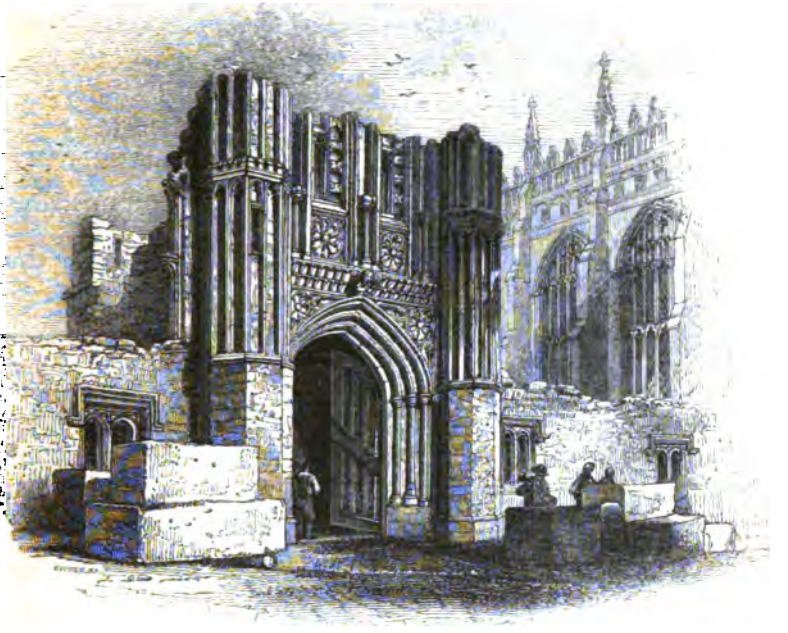

GATEWAY TO THE OLD BUILDINGS, KING'S COLLEGE.

KING'S COLLEGE.

THIS truly royal and magnificent foundation originated in the pious liberality of Henry VI., who seems to have borne a special affection to the University of Cambridge, and by his munificence towards it has acquired the right of being considered one of its greatest benefactors. We learn from the college archives, and from the History of Cambridge by Dr. Caius, that the king, on the 12th of February, A.D. 1441, founded a small college for a rector and twelve scholars, and chose for the situation

of this house a commodious site where two hostles, St. Augustine's Hostle and God's House, with the church of St. Nicholas, were placed. The former of these hostles is stated, in Parker's History of the University, to have been situated between St. Augustine's Lane and Plott Lane, (or the narrow passage to the north of what is now the Bull Inn:) the latter is conjectured by Cole to have been opposite to it, on the other side of the street.*

The church of St. Nicholas, there is reason to believe, occupied part of the site of the present chapel. Carter, in his History of the University, p. 141, after mentioning the foundation, and stating that the number of scholars was to vary with the rents of the house, records the names of two of the first scholars, John Kirby and Nicholas Hatclyffe, and, adverting to the building, says, "within the compass of which college there were in those ancient days two famous churches, one of St. Nicholas, the other of St. John Baptist or Zachary; where afterwards stood St. Augustine's Hall, no inconsiderable hostle, and a house called the House of God." In another part of his work he observes that St. Augustine's Hostle stood "where now King's College Lodge, the Grammar School, and the houses to the east thereof stand." Fuller mentions St. Augustine's Hostle as being "King's College Pensionary, at the east end of the chapel, next to the provost's lodging."† His statement

* See Christ's College, vol. i. p. 82, note.

† All the buildings on the eastern part of the college were taken down in 1825-6: they occupied what is now the green enclosure opposite King's Parade, and were by far the most unsightly buildings in the University. The opening of the street at this spot was one of the greatest improvements ever effected in the University; and

as to the final foundation of the college is worth quoting in his own words:* "William Bingham, rector of St. John Zachary's, in London, sensible of the great want of grammarians in England in that age (A.D. 1442), founded a little hostle (contiguous to King Henry's College), to be governed by a proctor, and twenty-five scholars .... studying grammar. .... But the year after (A.D. 1443), Bingham's small hostle was swallowed up in the king's foundation (not as Ahab's palace ate up Naboth's vineyard, but) by the full and free consent of the aforesaid Bingham, surrendering it up into the hands of the king, for the improving and perfecting thereof. Whereupon the king, uniting and enlarging them both with the addition of the church of St. John Zachary, then belonging to Trinity Hall (in lieu whereof, he who would do hurt to no one, good to all, gave to that hall the patronage of St. Edward's in Cambridge), founded one fair college for one provost, seventy fellows and scholars, three chaplains, six clerks, sixteen choristers and a master over them, sixteen officers of the foundation, besides twelve servitors to the senior fellows and six poor scholars, amounting in all to an hundred and forty."

We see by Archbishop Parker's map of 1574, that the buildings east of the chapel were but two stories high, and threw out from a somewhat irregular line abutting in the "Heighe Warde," or upper part of Trumpington Street, four projecting wings in the direction of the river. The whole of the king's foundation when complete bore the name of "The College of the

it is much to be regretted that the example has not been followed in Trinity Street, St. John's Lane, and other parts of Cambridge.

* Hist. of Camb. p. 150. Prickett and Wright's edition.

Blessed Virgin Mary and the glorious Confessor St. Nicholas;" the festival day of the latter saint being that on which Henry was born.*

The idea of this last foundation of King Henry VI. was most likely borrowed from that of William of Wykeham in his magnificent establishment of New College in the sister University, with St. Mary's College at Winton for its nursery; the numbers of the foundation members, and the settlement of Eton, concurring strongly to this supposition. It is said that Cardinal Beaufort aided Henry VI. with the munificent gift of £2000 for his colleges, and that Dr. John Sommerset, of Oxford and Cambridge, physician to his majesty, was mainly instrumental in recommending his royal master to the forming of these foundations. It is recorded of the king that the first portion of the buildings for his second and complete foundation which he commenced was the chapel; but the members of the society, it should be observed, were lodged in the buildings of the hostles mentioned above, and from the style of the architecture there is reason to infer that what was once the old court of the college with its beautiful gateway, west of the court of the schools, was begun at the same time by the monarch, though it was never finished. The design of the royal founder was, as is well known, to have built a magnificent court and cloister to the south of the great chapel, on a

* Copies of the foundation statutes are preserved in the British Museum. MSS. Harl. 7323. In the statutes for the foundation of Eton College (circa 1446), King's College is styled "The Kyng's College of Owr Ladye and Seynt Nicholas in Cambridge." Eton College is called "The Kyng's College of Owr Ladye of Eton, besyde Windesore." See Commons' Reports, vol. 100, p. 401, &c.

scale corresponding to the dimensions of that edifice. On one of the sides was to have been a gateway-tower 200 feet high, and a covered gallery was to have been carried down to the river.* He lived, however, to carry his munificent intentions into effect only on a small scale; for though the plans had been traced out, and the foundation of a considerable portion of the court, on the eastern side, laid, the work of the chapel was not much advanced when the civil wars of the rival houses of York and Lancaster led to the anarchy of the kingdom and the dethronement, followed by the death, of the unfortunate monarch. We shall revert to the history of the buildings in another place; at present we shall only mention that the king endowed his college in the most liberal manner, and gave to the society extensive privileges as to the holding of any further property with which it might be presented. King Edward IV. is mentioned by Dr. Caius† as having taken from the college land to the value of £1000 per annum, including the manors of Chesterton and Cambridge; the consequence of which act of spoliation was that forty of the society, besides some of the conducts, clerks, &c., were forced to quit the college for want of means to support themselves. Fuller states that King Edward restored property to the amount of five hundred marks a year, but annexed to it the condition, which, however, does not appear to have been long observed, of the college acknowledging him as their founder.

The monarch who pursued the designs of his pre-

* See Lysons' Cambridgeshire, and Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. i.

† Hist. Acad. Cant. p. 68.

decessor with the greatest liberality and honour was Henry VII.; a king who in matters of architecture at least, if not in other points, had ideas of taste and magnificence; and he may justly be considered as the second founder, or rather the restorer of this splendid establishment. The whole was completed under Henry VIII., and the various grants of its royal patrons had provided for the college so amply, that, as Carter remarks, and as the college records show, subsequent benefactions have been few in number, and have been applied either to the augmentation of the library or the college buildings, or else the plate chest of the society.

According to the royal founder's intentions, which in this respect have been acted on with tolerably close observance up to the present day, the college of "Owr Ladye of Eton" has had the exclusive privilege of supplying scholars for this the principal house at Cambridge. The college in the University consists of the provost or head, and seventy fellows and scholars, (so the term runs, rather obscurely,) with other adjoined officers: that at Eton comprises a provost, seven fellows, and seventy scholars, with a schoolmaster and other officers. The scholars are sent up from Eton after an annual examination, on the average of about five every year; the object of the examination being not so much to ascertain their relative merit, as to insure that they are in possession of certain literary qualifications. The examiners are the provost of King's College and two masters of arts of the same society, called posers, together with the provost, vice-provost, and head master of Eton College. The limit as to age assigned by the statutes is rather curious, being that the scholars are

to be sent away from Eton at eighteen years complete, if not previously placed for King's; and in that case to be allowed to remain at Eton one year longer, when, if not removed by vacancy to King's, the statutes direct "pro perpetuo expellantur." The examination takes place about the end of July, (when the scholars are also elected on the foundation of Eton,) and the number of scholars commonly in residence at King's is fifteen.* The instances of rejection for want of qualifications are

* The foundation of Eton is so intimately connected with that of King's, that a few particulars, selected from the statutes, &c., are subjoined. The seventy scholars at Eton are ordered by the statutes to be provided with all things "quæ ad vestitum et lectisternia eorundem, aliaque eis necessaria pertinent:" and since 1506 no charge has ever been made to the scholars under these heads. The original number of fellows ordered by the statutes was ten, but it was reduced to seven in the time of Edward IV. The present *maximum* value of a fellowship at Eton is £1000 per annum; the *minimum* £350. The *maximum* value of the provostship, which is equivalent to two fellowships with the addition of £390, is about £2000 per annum; its *minimum* £1000: and the averages of each are £550, and £1500 per annum. (Commons' Reports, vol. 100, p. 401, &c., Dr. Goodall's Examination.) In A.D. 1506 the total revenue of Eton College was £652. 14*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenditure £645. 16*s.* 7*d.* The average revenues at the present day amount to £7000 per annum. The fellows and the provost are required to be in priests' orders, and the scholars to be *poor*, and not possessed of five marks annually in their own right. The words of the statute of foundation run thus:

"In primis siquidem statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus dictum nostrum regale collegium B. M. de Etona in et de numero unius præpositi qui omnibus ejusdem collegij personis, possessionibus, rebus, et bonis ipsius, secundum ordinationes et statuta nostra infra scripta præmineat atque præsit, septuagintaque pauperum et indigentium scholarium grammaticali scientiæ intendere debentium, decem presbyterorum, sociorum, decem capellanorum, et totidem clericorum, conductitiorum atque remotivorum, et sedecim puerorum choristarum, Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ ibidem in divinis officijs servire debentium: unius etiam magistri informatoris in grammatica, ac unius alterius instructoris sub eo, hostiarii scholarium vulgariter nuncupandi, circa informationem, instructionem et

exceedingly rare; those for superannuation are more frequent in the annals of Eton.*

eruditionem dictorum scholarium assidue et diligenter vacare et intendere debentium, conductitiorum et etiam remotivorum: ac tredecim debilium virorum semper subsistere debentium et perpetuis futuris temporibus permanere."

The foundation statutes were particularly rigid on matters of heresy, and enjoined that no fellow should favour "opinionibus, dampnatis erroribus, aut hæresibus Johannis Wycliff, Reginaldi Pecok, neque alicujus alterius hæretici quamdiu vixerit in hoc mundo, sub pœna perjurii et expulsionis ipso facto." With regard to disqualifications of fellows on account of property, the statutes directed that any fellow should vacate his fellowship within six months if he held any "patrimonium, hæreditatem feodumve seculare perpetuum, aut annuam perpetuam pensionem ad valorem communibus annis decem librarum:" as also that no fellow should hold any ecclesiastical benefice, with or without cure of souls, without vacating his fellowship within a year from the date of induction, or immediately, if residence on the benefice were required; and farther that in no case should any fellow ever accept any ecclesiastical benefice with cure of souls within five miles from the college, or any prebend or benefice without cure of souls within seven miles, "sub pœnâ perjurij et restitutionis omnium et singulorum per ipsum a nostro Collegio prædicto perceptorum toto tempore quo socius fuerit in eodem." Permission, however, having been given by Henry VI. to the bishops of Winchester and Lincoln to alter the statutes, these prelates first allowed the provost to hold a living and then absolved the fellows from liability to perjury for infringing the statutes, and abolished the last clause about livings just quoted. At a subsequent period Queen Elizabeth allowed the fellows, on account of the alteration in the price of provisions, to hold any one living above £10 and not exceeding 40 marks in value. Another curious restriction is laid by the original statutes on the masters of the school: "Inhibentes præterea eisdem magistro et hostiario, ne ab aliquo scholarium, aut choristarum dicti nostri regalis Collegii, *aut aliorum undecunque de regno nostro Angliæ ad dictas scholas, ut præmittitur, accedentium*, aut parentibus vel amicis eorum aut alicujus eorum, pro labore suo circa dictos scholares, causa seu occasione instructionis hujusmodi impensis, seu etiam impendendis, quicquam exigere, petere, aut vendicare, quovis modo præsumant." Upon this it is observed by one of the officers of Eton College (Commons' Reports ut suprà), "The statutes do not forbid the head master to *receive* but to *demand* payment."

* "Porson was a scholar of Eton, but never rose high enough in

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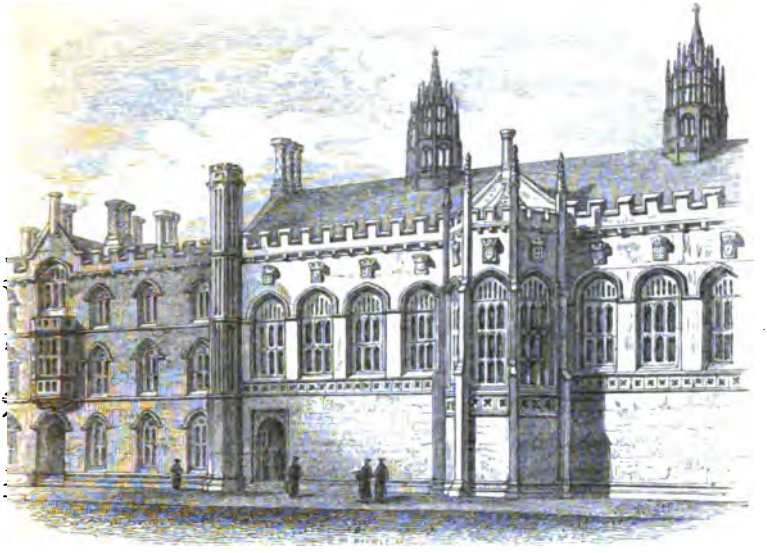
KING'S COLLEGE,

FROM CLARE HALL PIECE



THE HALL, KING'S COLLEGE.

The first provost of the college appointed by the royal founder was Dr. William Millington, who, in 1443, was removed to this society from that of Clare Hall, "whither," observes Fuller, "after three years he was remanded for his factious endeavouring to prefer his countrymen of Yorkshire." A more correct account of this personage is given by Cole in the following words:*

the college to be 'placed' for King's. A subscription was raised by Etonians to pay his expenses at Cambridge. He wrote the same elegant hand at school as at the University. He read Chambers's Encyclopædia all through, and mastered the algebraical parts of it by the force of his own genius. The Marquis of Wellesley was reckoned a better scholar than Porson in the school at composition." Commons' Reports, vol. 100, p. 412.

* See Cole's MSS. vol. xiii. We may here remark that there is an immense mass of materials for a complete history of King's College

"William Millington was born at Pocklinton in y^e^ county of York, and received his education at Clare Hall, from whence he was elected by y^e^ royal founder of this college to be provost of his noble foundation on y^e^ 10 of April, 1443. He was doctor of divinity and was a person of great judgement, as should seem by his being appointed jointly with y^e^ king's council to form a body of statutes for y^e^ government of y^e^ college. There is a common opinion in y^e^ college, and inserted in all y^e^ historiettes, that after he had sat 3 years at y^e^ head of this house, y^e^ king, upon information that he was guilty of partiality in endeavouring to prefer his countrymen of Yorkshire in preference to all others, ejected him and sent him back to Clare Hall. But the true reason of his removal seems to proceed from himself and a point of conscience, he having taken the oaths to the chancellor of y^e^ University before he was made provost, and w^ch^ y^e^ new drawn statutes exempted him from; besides, he was not thoroughly satisfied that y^e^ scholars should all come from Eton School. Upon w^ch^ accounts, however, he left the government of this college and retired to Clare Hall in 1446, where he was chosen master and where he presided 20 years, dying in 1466, in May, and was buried in S^t^. Edwards Church in Cambridge."

The next provost was Dr. John Chedworth, who continued at the head of the college till 1452, when, having been elected bishop of Lincoln the year before, he vacated the provost's office. He is stated to have been appointed by the royal founder to complete the statutes of this college and those of Eton. He continued in his diocese till 1471, when he died in the same year with his

contained in the MSS. of Hatcher and Cole (both members of the college), and in other MSS. in the British Museum and in the College Library. The collections of Cole are peculiarly interesting from the valuable heraldic and antiquarian remarks with which they are interspersed. Rich as King's College is in a list of illustrious men, few societies possess such ample materials for a general College Biography.

unfortunate sovereign. Dr. Woodlarke, who succeeded him as provost, was a man of singular piety and liberality. He was the founder of Catherine Hall in this University, and remained at the head of King's throughout the troublous times of the civil wars. After Dr. Field and Dr. Dogget, the two next provosts, we find on the list the name of John Argentyne, M.D. and D.D. He appears to have been a personage of importance, and held two offices which in the present day would be deemed totally incompatible with each other, being dean of the chapel and physician to Prince Arthur and Prince Henry (afterwards Henry VIII.), sons of Henry VII. He had the satisfaction of seeing the foundation completed by Henry VII., and the works of the chapel brought nearly to a conclusion. Fuller records of this provost that he gave the society "a fair bason and ewer of silver with other plate, yet in the use and custody of the provost." After being succeeded at his death in 1507 by Richard Hatton, D.C.L., who, however, retained the headship only two years, the provostship passed into the hands of Robert Hacomblene or Hacumblen, a fellow of the college, and one of the most distinguished men who have presided over the society. The account of this provost preserved in Cole's MSS. is as follows:

"Robert Hacumblen was born at London, and was by the college presented to the vicarage of Prescot in Lancashire. He was doctor of divinity, and on the death of Doctor Hutton* was elected on the 28 of June, 1509, the 8th provost of this royal foundation, over wch he presided 19 years, during wch time he wrote divers commentaries on Aristotle's Ethics, which

* Hatton.

are yet in the College Library. Provost Hacumblen died sometime in March, 1528, and lies buried in y^e^ 2^nd^ small chapel fr^m^ y^e^ west end, on y^e^ south side of y^e^ grand one, under a large grey marble, on w^ch^ is his portrait at full length in brass in his sacredotal robes, and an ermine cope over his shoulder, in a praying posture as to his hands, fr^m^ which goes a scrole which has this verse on it:

Vulña X^pe tua michi dulcis sint medicina,

alluding, no doubt, to his device on a brass sheild above the left side of his head, w^ch^ has the five wounds of our Saviour on it. There was another sheild on the opposite side, w^ch^ is reaved, and w^ch^ had, most probably, his own coat of arms on it. By an order w^ch^ he left some time before his death we may perceive that he was particularly devoted to these 5 wounds of our B. Saviour, for at that time he gave 100 nobles to the college upon condition that so many masses of the said 5 wounds should be said for him in his chapel within 20 years after his death, w^ch^ injunction was partly complied with. The epitaph at his feet is torn away and lost, but a label w^ch^ goes all round the stone has these words:

Dñe secundum actum meum noli me judicare.
Nichil dignum in conspectu tuo egi.
Ideo deprecor magestatem tuam
Ut tu Deus deleas iniquitatem meam. Jhesu misere.

At each corner of the stone is in brass an emblem of one of the 4 Evangelists. The stone lies towards the S. W. corner of the said chapel, and a piece of a desk, w^ch^ he fitted up for his own private use and devotions in that angle, stands upon one corner of it. This chapel Provost Hacumblen entirely fitted up at his own cost, as appears evidently fr^m^ the initial letters of his name in gold on a red ground painted on the stone work numberless times. The beautifull stone roof is also elegantly gilt and adorned with stars. It is also wainscoted all round except y^e^ east end, where was no doubt a curious altar piece, as appears by the holes in the stones by w^ch^ it was fixed. The windows

also on both sides are finely painted, that on the S. side w^ch^ gives into y^e^ chapel yard has a curious half-length picture of the holy founder of the college, and is reckoned the most like him of any remaining. It is finely painted and well preserved and wired on y^e^ outside for fear of accidents. The other side, w^ch^ looks into the antechapel, is at bottom adorned w^th^ the initial letters of his name, viz., R. H., tho' the ignorance of the glaziers when they have been taken down to mend or to clean has transposed them, mistaking them, no doubt, for the initial letters of the founder's name and title, viz., Henricus Rex. Above these in the small compartiments are several pictures very nicely painted, particularly the Salutation, St. John Baptist, St. Christopher, &c., all w^ch^ must have been no small expence to him; indeed this is the only chapel w^ch^ is fitted up with any elegance. This provost also gave the noble brass desk w^ch^ stands on 2 marble steps in the middle of the choir on a brass pillar, and on w^ch^ is read to this day the 1st and 2nd Lessons; on it is wrote his name in Latin, at the top of w^ch^ is a neat small statue of the pious founder. That he was a studious and learned man his aforementioned Commentaries sufficiently demonstrate. Of his liberal and beneficent temper the college has still good evidence, and that his piety and virtue were equal to his other good qualities I think no one can doubt fr^m^ the former account of him. During the time of his provostship the most royal and stately chapel belonging to his college was covered in, and by indenture 18 of Hen. 8, viz., 1526, whereof he was chiefly concerned, it was covenanted with several glaziers to set up y^e^ beautifull painted glass windows (w^ch^ now remain perfect) within five years after y^e^ date of y^e^ indenture, so that he had not in all probability y^e^ satisfaction to see them compleat, seeing he died 2 years after."

Edward Fox, D.D., bishop of Hereford, was appointed provost in 1528, and continued so till his death ten years after, at the commencement of the period of the Reformation. His successor was Dr. George Day,

master of St. John's, who was made bishop of Chichester in 1543. It was during the provostship of this divine, who seems to have been a prelate of much consistency and honourable courage, that the protestant visitation of the University by order of Edward VI., or rather the Protector Somerset, was determined on. Before this took place he was deprived of his office, in 1548, on account of his attachment to the Roman Catholic religion, and in 1551, of his bishopric, to which, however, he was restored, though not to the provostship, in 1553. The reason of this distinction seems to have been that it was not originally intended he should be bishop and provost at the same time, since when he was consecrated he had special license, dated July 4, 1543, to hold the provostship six years *in commendam* with his see. John Cheke, A.M., of St. John's, was made provost in his room.

It appears by the records of this visitation, as well, indeed, as by the various rates and charges of the colleges at previous periods, that King's ranked as one of the first if not the chief college in the University; and its splendid chapel, which was now completely terminated, was one of the principal places in which events closely connected with the future fate of the University were transacted. Thus, when the visitors* came to the University on the 6th of May, 1549, and had heard a sermon at St. Mary's, they adjourned "all to the Kynges College Church," and there, sitting near the

* "Thorder of the vysytacon. M^m^. Vysytors were the byshoppes of Ely and Rochester, Wyllm. Pagett, and Thomas Smythe, knights, Jhon Cheke, W. Maye, and Thomas Wendye. Dr. Byll, master of St. John's, vicechancellor." See Lamb's *Original Documents*, p. 109, &c.

high altar, read the royal commission and other documents, the vice-chancellor, proctors, and probably most of the University officers, being in attendance. It is recorded that "every man ther present being called tooke an othe for thabolyshement of the byshoppe of Rome and for the supremyte of the kynge's majestie;" the absentees were pronounced contumacious, and the new statutes of Edward VI. were formally delivered to the vice-chancellor. On the following day all the members of the college were called privately before the visitors within its precincts, each with "his byll subscribed wyth his owne hand from the hyghest and senior felow unto the yongest scholer:" after which the visitors supped with the society, an honour which they repeated on the 16th of the same month, and took occasion to renew their examination of the consciences of the members during the 17th and part of the 18th. "On the thursday,* being the accustomed day of Corpus Christi, all the vysytors, save my lorde of Elye, dyned with Mr. Cheke in the Kynges College Hall, where also dyned my lorde Markas of Northampton, and at one of the clocke began the dispute in divinite upon the foreseyde questions† in the philosophy schools, and so continued untyll V, my lorde Markas and all the vysytors abydynde from the begynnynge unto thendinge." The new provost of King's appears to have been one of the first heads of houses who was married; for we find, in the account of the visitation on the 4th of June, that "Mr. Cheke rode that nyght to huntyngton and his

* June 20th.

† On the transubstantiation and oblation of Christ in the sacrament of the Last Supper.

wyffe with hym." On the accession of Queen Mary, Cheke was ejected from the provostship, and Dr. Richard Atkynson was appointed in his stead; but the latter held his office only three years, and was succeeded by Dr. Brassey.

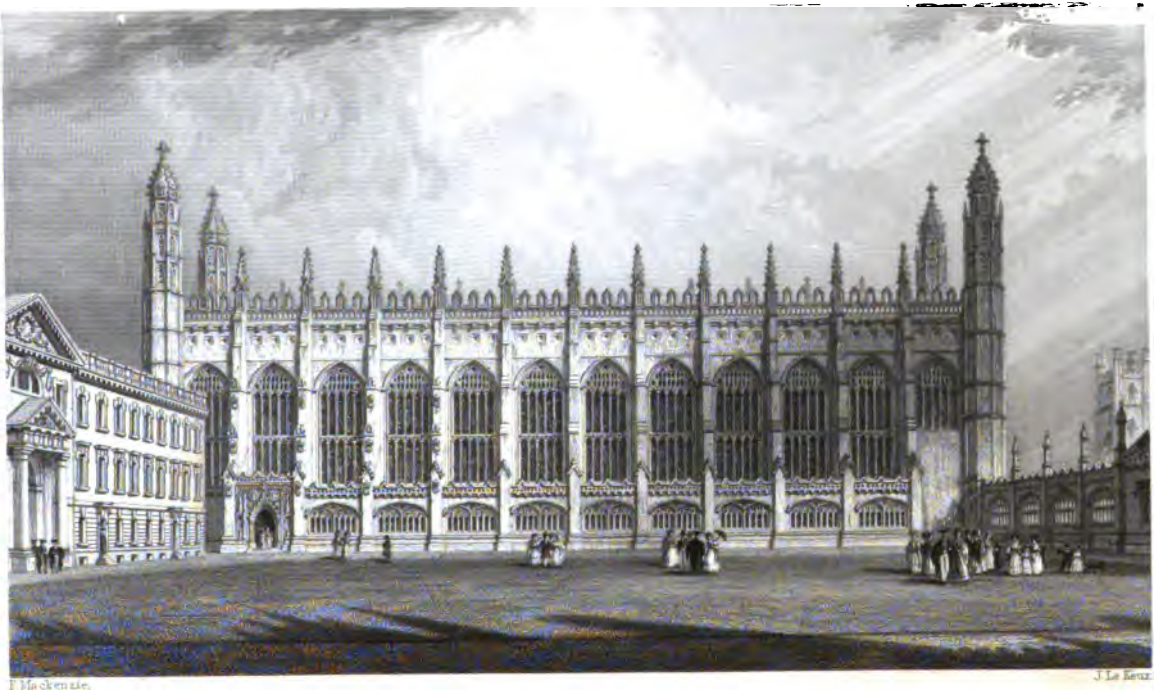
We have two documents extant which serve to show the relative importance of King's College in the University about this period of its history. The first is the return made by the commissioners of Henry VIII. of the revenues of all the colleges,* by which it appears that the total revenues of King's amounted to £1010. 12*s.* 11½*d.*, whereas the revenues of St. John's, then the second college in wealth, were £536. 17*s.* 2½*d.*, and those of Christ's, Queen's, and King's Hall (afterwards Trinity College), each under £300. The second document is the abstract of a collection for the registrary made at King Edward's visitation,† in which the assessment of King's is fixed at forty shillings, that of Trinity at fifty, that of St. John's at thirty, and those of Christ's and Queen's at twenty-three shillings and four pence. The erection of King's Hall into a college with the adjunction of some smaller houses had thus placed that society at the head of the University, but had left King's College the second.

The visitation of Queen Mary, under the authority of Cardinal Pole, and Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, took place in 1556, and upon this occasion King's College was made a more solemn and public use of than by the visitors of the late sovereign. On the visitors‡ com-

* See Lamb's *Original Documents*, p. 61, &c.

† Lamb, p. 121.

‡ Dr. Christopherson, master of Trinity, and bishop of Chichester;



F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux

EXTERIOR OF KINGS COLLEGE CHAPEL.

KING'S COLLEGE BRIDGE.

mencing their operations on the 11th January, they were harangued under Trinity Gate-House by Mr. Stokes, public orator and fellow of King's, in a Latin speech, and they then proceeded with all the functionaries of the University to King's Chapel, where a solemn mass of the Holy Ghost was performed in their presence, the pope's datary sitting in the stall of the provost, Dr. Atkynson, and the latter protesting that he was present only in obedience to the authority of the pope, and not to that of the visitors. On the 14th mass was again performed in the chapel in presence of the visitors, and the provost again made a protest, to which the bishop of Chester replied. After this the provost and vice-provost were subjected to a special examination.

Dr. Cole, provost of Eton; Cuthbert Scott, B.D., master of Christ's, and bishop of Chester; Dr. Watson, bishop of Lincoln; and Nicholas Ormanet, the pope's datary.

They all dined at King's next day, and continued their examination of the college on the succeeding one. On the last day of January we find two of the visitors at mass in King's Chapel; and on the 4th of February the provost was summoned to produce the statutes of his college before them, which he did after having first gone through the formality of obtaining leave from the college. Next day, we are informed that the visitors "sate in seryous matters all the forenoone and sent for the provost and vice-provost," with other members of the University, "for books, and they made not an end till almost VII." On the succeeding day the remains of Bucer and Fagius "were taken up out of their graves, and about IX of the clock brent in the market-place and a cart lode of bookes with them." King's College seems to have been a stronghold of protestant literature at this period, since on the 10th of February another entry occurs in Mere's account of the visitation, that "Masters Day, Sadler, Lewes, with dyvers bachelors, conductes, and scholars of the Kinge's College, were sent for to brynge in bookes." Between the beginning of March and the beginning of May, Dr. Atkynson, provost of King's, must have been forced to give up his office, for we find that after that period Dr. Brassey came prominently forward in University business, and no further mention is made of his predecessor.

Upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth, Dr. Brassey was dispossessed of the provostship, and Philip Baker, B. D., afterwards D. D., was appointed in his stead. There is so much interesting matter concerning the college under the direction of this provost contained in Cole's account of him, that we shall quote his own words.

"Philip Baker was born at Barnstable in Devonshire, proctor of this University in 1549, rector of Elsworth in Cambridgeshire, elected y^e^ 14 provost in 1558, where he remained 11 years. He was D.D. and vice-chancellor in 1562, and went away secretly, fearing expulsion. On the decease of Provost Brassie, Mr. Rich^d^. Grey, B.D., and vicar of Withiham, who had formerly been fellow of the college, and who, no doubt, was a thorow Catholic, was nominated to succeed him, but unfortunately for him before he was chosen Queen Mary's death happened, and her sister succeeding to the throne, things took another turn, and she presented the vacant provostship to Dr. Baker, it being the first gift she made after her accession to the crown, being elected the 14 provost of this truly royal foundation Dec. 12, 1558, and on the 8 of February following he was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew near Baynard's Castle in London, being then only bachelor of divinity, by Thomas Hanford, citizen of London, who had the advowson for that turn from the executors of Thomas, late earl of Rutland, probably y^e^ father of John Hanford of the year 1539. In 1560, Arch-Bp. Parker was desirous of knowing y^e^ state of his whole province, and sending to Bp. Cox of Ely for an account of his diocese, in the article of Elsworth is this concerning our provost.

> 'Philippus Baker, rector ibidem, est sacerdos quandoque residet ibidem, sed frequentius commoratur in Collegio Regali Cantabrigiæ, cujus est præfectus; est theologiæ Baccalaureus ac ad predicandum habilis, sed non specialiter licenciatus; alit ibidem Hospitium.'

He was the same year S. T. P., and as such presented by Queen Elizabeth, Dec. 18, to a stall in the cathedral of Hereford. The year following he was chosen vice-chancellor of this University, which office he discharged very commendably. This same year, 1561, Grindal, bp. of London, visited his diocese and tendered to his clergy a subscription and confession of faith, by which y^e^ pope and all popish doctrines were utterly

rejected: to read and subscribe the said confession our provost would by no means consent, so the Bp., in 1562, deprived him of his London living, says Strype, tho' Newcourt says that he resigned it. But most probably it was such a sort of resignation that was equivalent to a deprivation, to prevent which extremity he might resign. In 1564 it pleased the queen's majesty to visit this our University, and, as she was to have her cheif entertainment in this college, great preparations were made on the occasion, and great plenty of beer, ale, and wine was sent in: and as her majesty was to be received in the college, y^e^ great south door going to Queen's College, now called Frier's Gate, was kept by one of her majesty's porters, who had orders to suffer none to come into y^e^ college after her majesty was once entered. The east end of the chapel round about y^e^ altar from the 2 opposite vestry doors was hung with fine tapistry belonging to the queen, as was also the altar and pulpit richly hung with arras. On y^e^ south side, about y^e^ middle between the vestry door and y^e^ altar, was hung a rich travas of crimson velvet for the queen's majesty. There was also a fair closet glazed towards the choir, devised and made in the middle of the rood loft, in case her majesty would there repose herself, which was not occupied. I suppose this was in the place where the present organ stands; the organ at that time not occupying that part. The place between the N. and S. and W. doors was strewed with rushes, being not paved. And in y^e^ middle between the N. and S. doors a fair Turkey carpet was laid, and upon that a little joined form set, covered with another carpet of the same sort, with 2 cushions of cloth of gold, y^e^ one to kneel, y^e^ other to lean upon: on which last was laid a Latin Bible. All these belonged to the queen. There was also set a cheir of red velvet for her majesty to have sat in whilst she heard y^e^ oration in case she alighted off from her horse. The provost Dr. Baker, with all the college in their copes, stood in regular order of procession from the choir door to y^e^ N. and S. doors, in order to receive her on Aug. 5, 1564. After she had heard the oration, spoken by M^r^. W^m^.

Master, fellow of this college and public orator, she alighted from her horse and entered the chapel and kneeled down at the appointed place between the 2 doors in the ante-chapel. Then the provost, vested in a rich cope all of needle-work, standing ab^{t} 4 yards from y^{e} queen, directly towards the choir, in the middle of his society kneeling on both sides, made his obeysance and curtesies 3 times, coming towards her majesty. At the last, kneeling near his stool, he kissed his hand and so pointed unto the Psalm, Deus misereatur, inquiring whether it would please her majesty to answer and say with him. But understanding that she would pray privately, he begun the said Psalm, and after that a Collect for the queen. Which done, the whole choir began to sing, in English, a song of gladness, and so went orderly into their stalls in the choir. The queen followed and went into her travys, under a canopy, and *marvelously admiring at the beauty of the chapel, greatly praised it above all other within her realm.* This song ended, the provost begun the Te Deum in English in his cope, w^{ch} was solemnly sung in Prick-Song with y^{e} organs playing. After that he began Even-Song, which was also solemnly sung, every man standing in his cope. Which being ended her majesty went to the provost's lodge, w^{ch} was to be the court during her stay at Cambridge, by a way made thro' the east window of the N. vestry door, and as she went she thanked God that had sent her to this University, where she altogether agst her expectation was so received that she thought she could not be better.

"During prayer y^{e} nobility and other persons of honour sat with y^{e} doctors in y^{e} upper stalls. As her majesty passed to the lodge y^{e} 2 proctors who stood between y^{e} chapel and porch of y^{e} provost's lodge, by my Lord Robert Dudley and Mr. Secretary Cecil, presented unto her, in y^{e} name of y^{e} University, four pair of Cambridge double gloves, edged and trimmed with 2 laces of fine gold, with 6 boxes of comfits, and other conceits, devised at London by Mr. Osborne of the Exchequer, late a scholar of Cambridge, at y^{e} appointment of Mr. Secretary, which she thankfully took and went to her

chamber. Sunday the 6 of August her majesty heard the Litany chanted and a sermon by Dr. Perne, in the chapel, in Latin, telling him it was y^e^ first sermon she had ever heard in that language, and she thought she could never hear a better. She attended at vespers also y^e^ same day in the chapel, and in the evening she was at the Aulularia by Plautus, w^ch^ was acted in y^e^ ante-chapel where was a large stage made for the purpose, there having been one made before in the College Hall, which was judged to be too small, and by reason of y^e^ heat might disorder the queen. Monday, 7 Aug., after disputations and exercises in St. Mary's Church, her majesty, about 9 at night, was at the play called Dido, made by Edward Halliwell of y^e^ year 1532, and which was played at the sole expence of the college. On Tuesday, Aug. 8, the lords of the council sat in the most eastern S. vestry, called Dr. Argentine's Chapel, and then called the Council Chamber, and in the evening she was at the play called Ezechias, in English, which was performed by the King's College, and the charges borne by them also. The next day her majesty took a progress thro' the University, and in her way Dr. Baker, the provost, stood at y^e^ entrance of y^e^ college with his whole society, and caused an oration to be made unto her. After which he gave her a fair book, covered with red velvet, containing all y^e^ verses that his college had made upon her majesty's arrival; the same also contained an account of the founder and benefactors to the college, w^th^ the names of all such persons who were of any note who had been educated therein, which book she received with a mild countenance and gave it to one of her footmen. The same day, at 3 in the afternoon, there were to be disputations at St. Marie's in divinity, but it so happened that for want of time our provost was pretermitted, but my Lord Robert, as he was called, put her majesty in mind that Dr. Baker was left behind, upon which she willed him to dispute, alledging in open audience, that he was her hoste, and she feared to lack her lodging if she sh^d^ chance to come again hereafter, if he should be disappointed, and so he disputed.

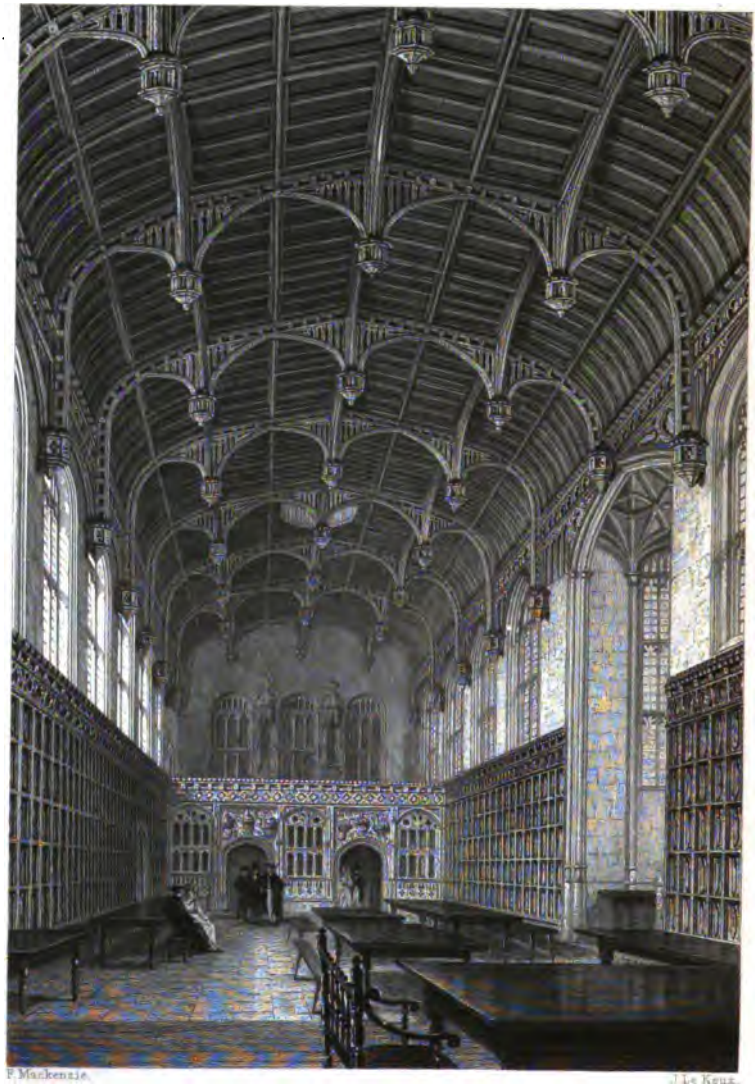
"On Aug. 10, being Thursday, her majesty left the University about 9 o'clock; and at the porch of y^e^ lodge, as her majesty was hasting on horseback, y^e^ provost and some of y^e^ college waited upon her, when Mr. Preston, fellow of y^e^ college and afterwards master of Trinity Hall, made an oration to her, with which she was so well pleased that she offered him her hand to kiss and openly called him her scholar. As our provost was a concealed Catholic, he of course favoured all those of his own religion, which so disgusted the college, at that time somewhat puritanically inclined, y^t^ it occasioned a visitation of the college from y^e^ visitor, Nicholas Bullingham, bp. of Lincoln, in 1565: in short, matters were carried so high between y^e^ provost and y^e^ fellows, that the latter, to prejudice the court (which had heard of these disturbances) in their favour, and to give a favourable representation of themselves, that no opinion prejudicial to them might be entertained for their opposing their provost, seasonably wrote a letter to Secretary Cecil to inform him of the controversy and prevent any surmises, as if the pressing of the habits, w^ch^ at this time gave great uneasinesses, was y^e^ occasion of y^e^ quarrel, whereas it was y^e^ cause of religion and the interest of the college. The letter was dated from King's College, Dec. 17, 1565, and subscribed as follows:

"'We are not at all concerned at this time with the controversy of the habits, which we fear may prejudice our case, by the cunning whispers of some persons. But we most willingly are subject, not only to our private and domestic statutes in this matter, but also to the decree of our sovereign, and are far from any suspicion of that business. Greater and weightier matters lie before us. What two things are used to be reckoned of y^e^ greatest moment in every common-wealth, nay in every city and private family, concerning them we are earnestly contending, namely, religion, and the civil administration of affairs. For our care is for the promoting of religion, which for a long time hath been of little or no account with us, and our own private domestic concerns are now become in so

bad and difficult state, that y^e^ safety of y^e^ whole college is in danger.

WILLIAM BYRSLEY, ROGER GOADE, JAMES COLE, ABRAHAM HARTWEL,
WILLIAM WARD, THO. HATCHER, WM. HARMAN, NICHOLAS COLPOTS.'
JOHN TAYLER, ROGER BROWNE, HUGH BLYTHE,

"They had before appealed to their visitor, and these were the cheif of the articles preferred against him: That altho' bound by statute to commemorate the founder and benefactors 3 times a year, yet he neither did it himself or by deputy: That being a D^r^. of Divinity, he nevertheless neither preched here or elsewhere, that could be heard of, tho', says Strype, he was incumbent of St. Andrew Wardrobe in London; but of this he had been deprived some years: Also that he had no regard of divinity in others and used no kind of encouragement thereto, but rather the contrary, as appeared by y^e^ small number of those in orders in y^e^ college, of which there was but five at that time: That the sacrament was administred but once or at most twice in the year: That y^e^ conducts and singing men were manifestly papists, and none others admitted by him, and it was much doubted whether he administred y^e^ oath of allegiance to them at their admission: That his most common guests were y^e^ most suspected papists of y^e^ country, among whom was one Webbe, that went over to Lovain and their remained: That he had used one M^r^. Wolwerd very roughly (he was afterwards fellow of Eton) because he would not officiate with his face towards the east and his back sometimes towards y^e^ altar, according to y^e^ manner of y^e^ mass, for his refusal of which he had been expelled, was it not for an injunction from the queen, and that one of the conducts then so celebrated: That he entertained D^r^. Heskins, y^e^ famous author of y^e^ Parliament of Christ, and other writings, at his table, to which he was brought in y^e^ dark and conveyed away in the same way: And finally, that he had been deprived of a living by y^e^ bp. of London for refusing to renounce the pope and his doctrine. Upon these complaints the visitor admonished him and left him certain injunctions to be complied with under pain of



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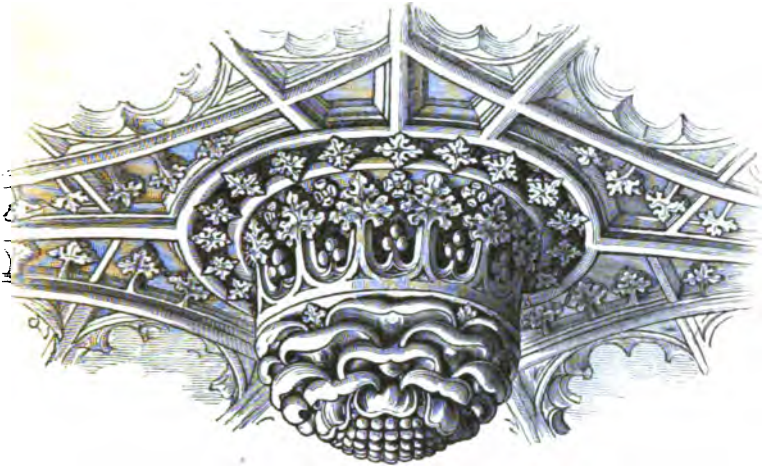


A PENDANT IN THE CHAPEL.

deprivation. By these the provost was enjoyned to destroy a great deal of popish stuff, as mass books, legends, couchers and grails, copes, vestments, candlesticks, crosses, pixes, paxes, and the brazen rood. However, the provost did not comply with them and destroy them, but kept them privately, and so for this time escaped. But this with some other aggravations was y^e^ occasion some 4 years after of his entirely abandoning the college, for about y^e^ beginning of September, 1569, he was again complained of for a matter of injustice, and M^r^. Colpots, a fellow of the college, who seems to be y^e^ cheif manager against him, thought proper to betake himself to Grindal, bp. of London, who he knew had an old grudge against him for not subscribing to his confession in 1561, who upon hearing the case thus very earnestly recommended it to Sir W^m^. Cecil, y^e^ chancellor of y^e^ University, praying him to be so good as to hear what M^r^. Colpots could say concerning the miserable state of that house thro' the misgovernment of an evil provost, who of late, contrary to all y^e^ orders of the University, and of each college, set up a junior regent to be

proctor in prejudice of a senior, who was much properer both for religion, learning, wisdom, and experience. And because 4 of the junior fellows would not give their votes according to his desire, he had denied them their grace in y^e^ college to be bachelors of arts, notwithstanding they were very well learned, and so possibly might expel them. He added that all his study was, to oppress learning and religion. Truly it grieveth my heart, said he, that such an honourable foundation should be so abused. I pray you be a mean that it may be reformed; and for y^e^ particular case of the proctorship, if the University at y^e^ election sh^d^ chuse the senior regent to be proctor and so restore him to his place w^ch^ the provost and his adherents had by wrong taken from him in his college, his opinion, he told Cecil, was that it should not be against the good meaning of the composition between the University and that college. And so he prayed him to shew favour unto the senior, as occasion should serve."*

The result of this prosecution of Provost Baker was, that, notwithstanding the attention he had previously shown the queen, her majesty allowed him to be ejected from his headship on the 22nd of February, 1569.

The next provost was Roger Goade, concerning whom we find much curious matter in Cole's MSS. which is worth transcribing.

"He was born at Horton in Buckinghamshire," says Cole, "and being one of those who was discontented with the government of Provost Baker, in 1565 subscribed a letter of complaint ag^st^ him to the lord treasurer, as he was afterwards, and chancellor of the University, S^r^. W^m^. Cecil. He had been vice-provost, and things not going to his mind in the college, being bachelor of divinity, he removed to Guildford in Surry, and there taught school, when he was unexpectedly surprised by the election of himself to be provost of this college on 19 March, 1569, on

* Cole's MSS. vol. ii. p. 28.

the deprivation of D^r. Baker. Upon whose flight, y^e college being left destitute of a governor, the vice-provost and rest of the society addressed a letter to the queen dated the last day of February, wherein they gave her great thanks for the late visitation of their college by which D^r. Baker had been deprived; and then desired a liberty according to their statutes to elect one of their own society for their provost. And the great satisfaction they had in her visitors, viz., D^r. Cox, bp. of Ely, D^r. Mey, master of St. Catherine's Hall, D^r. Whitgift, m^r. of Trinity College, and D^r. Ithell, m^r. of Jesus College, they expressed in these words, that her majesty testified her good will towards King's College to the whole world in such a manner that they could not have hoped for greater blessings from God, much less have wished for them. That when they felt themselves oppressed she sent them such as took the burthen off, when they were afflicted she sent them such as comforted and refreshed them, when they were sick both in their head and members she sent them such as applied wholsome medicines to both! Which favour of choosing one of their own body was, to their great satisfaction, granted them.

"They had all set their minds, as appears by a letter from y^e vice-provost and society, dated Feb. 28, to Sir W^m. Burley, upon Roger Goade, B.D., whom they knew (as they wrote) both for his piety, prudence, and equity to be such, that among many, and they worthy persons too, he alone surpassed the rest . . . . And therefore they desired that he would approve of their purpose, and give his aid and assistance for the bringing it to a good issue. But M^r. Goade had a good friend who had made timely application to the secretary for him, Grindal, bp. of London, who as he had busied himself much to get Provost Baker removed, so he left no stone unturned till he had got a successor to him, and as he had a good opinion of M^r. Goade, so he addressed the secretary in his favour. . . . This their petition succeeded according to all their desires, for accordingly the queen nominated him and the college elected him their 15^th provost 19 March, 1569, and her majesties

commission to the visitors who had deprived D^r^. Baker being still in force, he was confirmed provost by them in virtue of the queen's letters. However, there was at this time a popish party in the college, whereof Vaux and Atkinson were two, that endeavoured to get one Shaw elected, but M^r^. Goade, notwithstanding their endeavours, being instated in the provostship, the aforesaid commissioners together with him made a reformation of many abuses in the college, particularly they removed away all the popish relicts which had been so carefully preserved by Provost Baker, as mass books, legends, couchers and grailes, copes, vestments, crosses, pixes, paxes, and the brazen rood itself. After he was elected provost he took his doctor of divinity's degree.

" It is worth observing that altho' D^r^. Goade had been very active in finding fault with his predecessor's proceedings, and came in provost very much to y^e^ satisfaction, as it should seem from the former accounts, of the whole society except a small party who was against him, yet he had afterwards no such comfortable time of it himself, being in continual squabbles and disputes with his fellows all the long time he was at the head of this house, and no wonder when there was a great number of puritan faction then of the college. But M^r^. Strype would insinuate that he was of that stamp himself, and gives this reason for it, because in a letter of Dering the puritan to Secretary Cecil, in which he complains of many of the heads of colleges as favourers of popery, he omits our provost, from whence he infers that he was a puritan, or at least a favourer of them. This letter was dated Nov. 18, 1570; but I see no reason for that inference, seeing that he was persecuted by that party during all his government of this house. In 1572, on Nov. 3, he was elected Lady Margaret's preacher in this University, and was re-elected into the same office ab^t^ 3 years after. On the 7th of March, 1576, he was admitted chancellor of the cathedrall church of Wells, and the same year was vice-chancellor of this University, which office he afterwards served in the years 1595 and 1606, in the middle year of which office he was

much concerned in some theological disputes then handled in the University by W^m. Barret, fellow of Caius College, who was ag^st the opinion of Calvin in the matter of predestination, which he also maintained in a clerum at S^t. Maries, much to the dislike of many of the cheifs of the University who were for Calvin's explication, among whom was our provost: Dr. Peter Baro, the Lady Margaret's divinity professor in this place, also gave him no small disturbance, as may be seen at large in Strype's Life of ArchBp. Whitgift. Ab^t 1578, when Father Edmund Campion published his 'Decem Rationes,' it was thought adviseable that it should be answered; whereupon Aylmer, bp. of London, in a letter to the Lord Treasurer Burley, says, that not only that book should be answered but also a defence of the protestant religion ought to be compiled by the cheifest men of the clergy, and, among the rest, names our Dr. Goade as a fit person to be employed in that work. He was rector of Milton, ab^t 3 miles north of Cambridge, y^e perpetual advowson of which he left to y^e college, besides many other things, particularly a large collection of books to the library. At last, giving way to fate April 25, being S^t. Mark's day, 1610, after having been provost 40 years, the longest time any one held that dignity since the foundation to this time, he was buried in the middle of the 2^nd north vestry from the west end on the north side of his own college chapel, under a grey marble without any inscription on it. In a window of the said vestry are his arms to this day, impaled by those of the college, surrounded by a garland of roses and lillies mixed, being y^e emblem of King's and Eton Colleges united; underneath is wrote Rogerus Goade, Præpositus, 1570-1610, being the dates of his entrance into the provostship and of his death. He had been chaplain to Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick, and was esteemed a learned, sage, and grave man."

He had a numerous family, ten of his sons coming to the college while he held the provostship.

After Dr. Goade, we find the names of Dr. Fogge

Newton, and Dr. W. Smyth, master of Clare Hall, on the list of provosts. The last was succeeded in 1615 by Dr. Samuel Collins, who was afterwards regius professor of divinity, and was one of the most excellent men ever placed at the head of this society. Carter says pithily of him, "This learned professor and worthy provost being doubted of all for his loyalty and integrity was deprived by parliament Jan. 9, 1644. He was one of an admirable wit and memory and the most fluent Latinist of his age: and dying Sept. 16, 1651, had a sepulchre in this college chapel." In another place Carter observes, "He was chosen fellow in opposition to six competitors who made an extraordinary appearance, and at that time Dr. Goade the provost, clapping his hands on Collyns's head, said, This is my child that if he live shall be my heir and successor." Lloyd observes of this learned and worthy doctor, that "he brought over to the church seven papists and sixteen dissenters."

The successor of Dr. Collins is described at some length by Cole; and as he was one of the most notable among the provosts, we make from that antiquary's MSS. the following extracts.

"Benjamin Whichcote, the 6th son of Christopher Whichcote of Stoke, in the county of Salop, Esq., by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edward Fox of Greet, in the said county, Esq., was born at Whichcote Hall in Shropshire, 11 March, 1609, being descended of an antient and worthy family seated in that county for many generations. He was bred up to learning, says Archb'p Tillotson (whose account of him in his funeral sermon I shall chiefly follow), and being very capable of it was sent to the University of Cambridge, and planted there in Emanuel College, where he was chosen fellow, and was an excellent tutor and instructor of youth, and bred up many

persons of quality, and others who afterwards proved usefull and eminent, as many perhaps as any tutor of that time. In that college he took his degrees in arts and that of bachelor of divinity, and in 1644-5 was made choice of by the earl of Manchester and the parliamentary visitors on the ejection of D^r^. Collins to be the 19^th^ provost of this college, being then about 36 years. Here he was a most vigilant and prudent governor, a great encourager of learning and good order, and by his careful and wise management of the estate of the college, brought it into a very flourishing condition and left it so. It cannot be denied that here he possessed another man's place, who, by the iniquity of the times, was wrongfully ejected. I mean D^r^. Collins, the famous and learned divinity professor of that University, during whose life (and he lived many years after) by the free consent of the college there were two shares out of the common dividend allotted to the provost, one whereof was constantly paid to D^r^. Collins as if he had still been provost. To this D^r^. Whichcote did not only give his consent (without w^ch^ the thing could not have been done) but was very forward for the doing of it, tho' hereby he did not only considerably lessen his own profit, but likewise incur no small censure and hazard as the times were then. And least this had not been kindness enough to that worthy person whose place he possessed, in his last will he left his son, Sir John Collins, a legacy of one hundred pounds.

"And as he was not wanting either in respect or real kindness to the rightfull owner, so neither did he stoop to do anything unworthy to obtain that place, for he never took the covenant, and not only so, but by the particular friendship and interest w^ch^ he had in some of the cheif visitors, he prevailed to have the greatest part of the fellows of that college exempted from that imposition, and preserved them in their places by that means. And to the fellows that were ejected by the visitors he likewise freely consented that their full dividend for that year should be paid them, even after they were ejected.

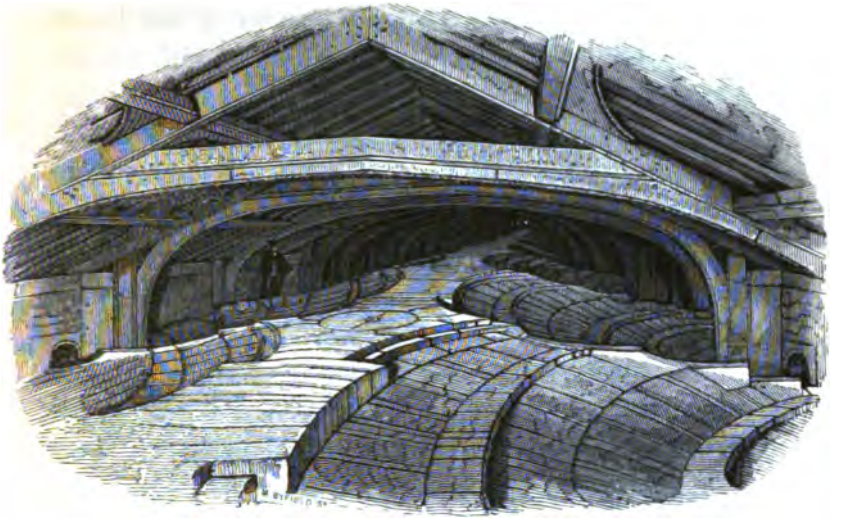
"Besides his care of the college, he had a very great and good influence upon the University in general. Every Lord's day, in the afternoon, for almost 20 years together he preached in Trinity Church, where he had a great number not only of the young scholars, but of those of greater standing and best repute for learning in the University, his constant and attentive auditors, and in those wild and unsettled times contributed more to the forming of the students of that University to a sober sense of religion than any man in that age. In 1649 he went out doctor of divinity, and the next year was elected vice-chancellor of the University, and the following year, 1651, was presented by the college to the rectory of Milton. In 1658 he wrote a copy of Latin verses on the death of the usurper Oliver Cromwell, w^ch^ are printed among the verses on that occasion offered to his son Richard by this University.

"Upon the happy restoration of King Charles to the throne of his ancestors in 1660, by the king's especial order he was put from this provostship, into which he was an intruder, to which, however, he had taken such an affection, that force alone made him relinquish it to D^r^. Fleetwood, who was appointed to succeed him therein, and then retired to Milton, where he lived till he went to London, and in 1663 was chosen minister of St. Anne's Black-Fryers, where he continued till the dreadfull fire in 1666, and then retired himself to Milton, where he preached constantly and relieved the poor and had their children taught to read at his own charge and made up differences among the neighbours. Here he staid till, by the promotion of the Rev. D^r^. Wilkins to the bishopric of Chester, he was, by his interest and recommendation, presented on the 18 of Decem. 1668, by the king, to the vicarage of St. Laurence Jewry in the city of London. But during the building of it, upon the invitation of the court of aldermen, in the mayoralty of S^r^. W^m^. Turner, he preached before that honourable auditory at Guild Hall Chapel every Sunday in the afternoon, with great acceptance and approbation, for about the space of seven years."

P. Mackenzie J. Le Keux.

THE FRONT OF KING'S COLLEGE.

FROM TRUMPINGTON STREET



VIEW BETWEEN THE ROOFS OF KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

The Dr. Fleetwood mentioned in the above account was the learned and amiable bishop of Ely, who retained the provostship till 1675, when he was succeeded by Sir Thomas Page, D.D. From his time the college annals present few remarkable events.

BENEFACTORS.—It is remarked by Carter that the foundations of the royal benefactors in this college were so considerable that private ones seem not to have been wanted; and accordingly the list of the latter is comparatively scanty, comprising chiefly such persons as have bequeathed memorials of affection to the college in which they were educated. Most of the names which are entered on the college list of benefactors are those of members of the society who have given books or money to the library: others have given plate and similar objects. Of these Fuller thus records one in his usual

quaint style:—"Nic. West, when scholar of this house, so desperately turbulent, that, discontented with the loss of the provostship, he endeavoured to fire the provost's lodgings: and having stolen some silver spoons, departed the college. Afterward he became a new man, D.D., and bishop of Ely, A.D. 1515, who, to expiate his former faults, gave many rich gifts and plate to the college, and built part of the provost's lodgings." Another benefactor was Matthew Stokys or Stokes. To the above we may add the names of Dr. Skelton, who gave his library; Provost Argentyne, mentioned above; Provost Goade, who gave the rectory of Milton near Cambridge; Provost Smith, who left a large collection of books; and, as we find in Fuller, "Thomas Weaver, late fellow, who wainscotted both sides of the choir in a decent manner."

BUILDINGS.—The original design of the royal founder was to have constructed a large court or quadrangle on the southern side of the chapel, and a spacious cloister to the west, which, with the buildings erected on the northern side of the chapel and all other appurtenances of the college, were to be surrounded with an embattled and fortified wall, and completely separated from the University. The buildings forming what used to be called the Old Court, and which have lately been taken down to give room for the construction of the new University Library, were intended probably for the younger scholars, the choristers, quire-men, &c., attached to the society. They were never finished, but remained till within a few years as a valuable and interesting fragment of the best architecture of the time of Henry VI. The western gateway in particular, which fronted Clare Hall, was the most beautiful example of the kind

which the University could boast of. The civil wars and the unfortunate fate of Henry VI. prevented that monarch's intentions from being carried into effect; and his successors did no more than finish the great chapel. Had the edifice, however, been completed as it was first intended,—and it must be a subject of perpetual regret that some attempt of this kind was not made when the new buildings erected a few years since were taken in hand,—the college would have formed the most sumptuous series of buildings of this kind in England. The foundations of part of the eastern side were laid in the time of Henry VI., and a small portion of the main wall erected; the whole being on a scale of astonishing solidity, as was ascertained when the old provost's lodge was lately taken down. The society, however, continued to be lodged in mean and unsuitable buildings of unsightly appearance as late as the middle of the last century, when the incongruous Italianized building on the western side of the great court was erected with that strange perversity of taste which afflicted the architects of the period. The plan of the original designs for the college exists, and, coupled with the will of the royal founder,* which is very explicit on all points connected with the college, forms a most valuable subject of study to the architect and the antiquary. It will be sufficient to state that the court was to have been 230 feet by 238 feet, with a gateway-tower in the eastern side, 40 feet high: the provost's lodgings and chambers on the southern side, and the hall and library on the western; while the cloister was to have been 200 feet by 175 feet, with a tower in

* See Nicholl's Royal Wills, and Carter's History of the University.

the western side, 120 feet high.* From the various details expressed in the founder's will there is every reason to infer that the general effect would have been quite worthy of the magnificent chapel which was to form the northern side of the court: the concluding words of the document are, "I will that my said college be edified of the most substantial and best abiding stuff, of stone, lead, glass, and iron, that may best be had and provided thereto."

The chapel of this college is so well known, either by inspection or by description, to all who have any taste for mediæval and national architecture, so much has been written upon it, and it has been so often depicted, that a detailed account of its structure is almost superfluous.† There is no building of the same date in England more visited or better known than this magnificent edifice, which is in many respects the most beautiful and most complete that England can boast of. It is the standard specimen of that period of English pointed architecture to which the name of "perpendicular" has been applied: the workmanship is throughout of the most careful finish and the boldest execution: the design is the most magnificent and the most striking which the period of its erection has transmitted to us: it possesses at the same time great richness and admirable simplicity of decoration; and it

* The will says 120 feet to the corbel table: the plan makes it 200 feet in all.

† The works to be consulted on this subject are, Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. i.; Malden's account of King's College Chapel, and Nicholl's Royal Wills. A great deal of curious information on this, as well as on all points connected with the college, is contained in Cole's MSS.

has also the rare merit of being less mutilated by subsequent injuries or "improvements" than any other edifice of the same date which can be cited. If to this be added the fact that nearly all the original documents connected with its construction are extant, that the names of almost all the principal persons who had any share in forming or decorating it have been preserved, and that the dates of the several portions of the work are all known with accuracy, the historical and archæological value of the building will be admitted to be much enhanced. The voice of criticism becomes mute in the presence of so great and glorious a monument of the skill, taste, and munificence of our ancestors: the architect, the antiquary, the painter, and the poet, on beholding this gorgeous temple, can receive no other impression than a mingled feeling of reverence, admiration, and instruction.*

The only point connected with the erecting of King's College Chapel upon which any doubt exists,—and it is unfortunately that very point upon which we could wish to be the most clearly informed,—is, who was the original designer of the majestic whole? The merit seems to be assignable to Nicholas Close, or Cloos, or Klaus, fellow of the college and bishop of Lichfield, who at a very early period is known to have been intrusted with the chief management of the works. It is stated by Hearne, in his History of Glastonbury, who quotes the

* King's College Chapel should be carefully compared in England with New College Chapel, Oxford, Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor: in France, for internal effect, with earlier buildings, the church of St. Ouen at Rouen, or Strasburg Cathedral: in Germany with another earlier edifice, the Cathedral of Cologne; and in Italy with the Duomo of Milan.

college archives, that it was the father of the bishop, a Fleming by birth, who was architect of the chapel.* The names of three of the master masons have come down to us, and are well worthy of record: John Wulrich or Woolrich, John Wastell, and Henry Semerk. The latter, who is styled "oon of the wardens of the kynge's works at the Kynge's College Royal at Cambridge," agreed with Wastell "to make and sett up a good, suer, and sufficient vawte for the grete church," and also "to fynysh all the said vawte within the space of three years." The agreement is dated 4th Hen. VII., and the sum paid was £1200 of the money of those days.†

There is so much valuable matter concerning the erection of the chapel contained in Cole's MSS. that we make without scruple the following transcript:‡

"A.D. 1446.—The foundation of y^e^ chapel in Kings College was begun by Hen. 6, founder of y^e^ said college, upon St. James day, A.R. 24, who (as is expressed in an exemplification of an Act of Parliament concerning y^e^ site of y^e^ college), *Primevum Lapidem Ecclesie ejusdem Collegii ad instanciam et ex assensu Præpositi et Scolarium, ad laudem, gloriam, et honorem Dei, et Beatissime Virginis Marie Matris Christi, nec non gloriosi Confessoris et Pontificis Sancti Nicolai, manibus propriis posuit.*

"For carrying on this and other buildings of y^e^ college y^e^ founder settled p^r^ an^m^, till y^e^ whole work should be compleated, out of his duchy of Lancaster w^ch^ for that purpose he vested in feoffees:

"On y^e^ 4^th^ March, A.R. 25, he granted to y^e^ provost and scholars for ever a quarry of stone called Thefdale Quarry, in y^e^

* See Britton's Arch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 4. Walpole's Anecdotes, by Dallaway, vol. i. p. 177.

† See Britton's Arch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 12.

‡ Vol. i. pp. 105-109. Cole quotes as his authority Mr. J. Smith, senior fellow of the college, 1742.

lordship of Heselwode, in y^e^ county of York, a perpetual grant of w^ch^ he obtained of Henry Vavasour, lord of y^e^ s^d^ manor,* w^th^ a way to carry y^e^ stone thro' his lands directly to y^e^ river Querf (now Wharfe).

"A.D. 1448.— On 25^th^ Feb., A.R. 27, he granted to y^e^ provost and scholars of King's College and y^e^ provost of Eton College another quarry at Huddlestone near Shirborn in Elmet, (not far from y^e^ former quarry) in y^e^ county of York, w^ch^ he obtained a grant of from S^r^ John Langton and his son. It is probable that y^e^ white stone w^ch^ is seen about y^e^ chapel came from these quarries, y^e^ Yorkshire stone being generally of y^t^ colour. How far y^e^ building was raised in y^e^ founders time is not certain, but it is probable y^t^ it was raised pretty high at y^e^ E. end, and carried on sloping towards y^e^ W. to y^e^ height of y^e^ white stone.

"A.D. 1460.—After Edward 4^th^ was proclaimed king, w^ch^ was on 5^th^ March, 1460, an entire stop was put to y^e^ works, for y^e^ duchy of Lancaster and y^e^ whole revenue of y^e^ college was seized by him, part of w^ch^ was regranted to y^e^ provost and scholars for their maintenance, but nothing from y^e^ duchy for y^e^ building.

"A.D. 1479.—In this manner it stood till A.R. 19 Edw. 4, in w^ch^ year D^r^. Field, warden of Winchester College and chaplain to Edw. 4, was chosen provost, who by his interest w^th^ y^e^ king and duchess of York seems to have promoted y^e^ building. On y^e^ 10^th^ Jan. in this year he was appointed overseer of y^e^ works by y^e^ king, and continued so till 14^th^ Jun., A.D. 1483, that is 3 years and 155 days, and till 8 days before Richard 3^rd^ was proclaimed king. During w^ch^ time £1296. 1*s.* 8*d.* was expended on y^e^ works, of w^ch^ £1000 was given by y^e^ king, and £140 by Thomas de Rotheram, bishop of Lincoln and chancellor of England, and formerly fellow of y^e^ college.

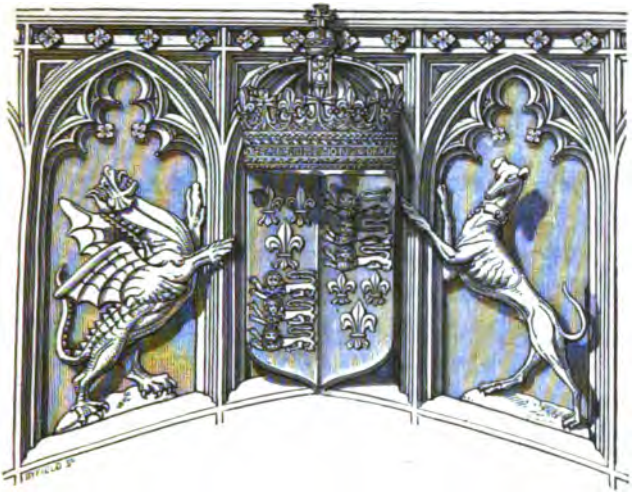
* It is a descendant of this noble family who gave the stone for rebuilding the choir of York Minster.

"From 14th June, A.D. 1483, to 22nd March following, nothing was done, at wch time Thomas Cliff was by Ric. 3 A.D. 1484. appointed overseer of ye works, and continued so 'till December 23 following, A.R. 2 Ric. 3: during this time £746. 10s. 9½d. was expended on ye works, of wch ye king seems to have given £700.

"At this time ye E. end of ye chapel seems to have been carried up to ye top of ye E. window, and ye 2 first vestries towards ye E. on ye N. side were covered in, but ye battlements over ym were not set up, and thus ye building stood sloping towards ye W. end, being carried no higher yn ye white A.D. 1508. stone rises, 'till 28th May, A.R. 23 Hen. 7, from wch time ye work went on at ye expence of Hen. 7 and his executors, 'till ye case of ye chapel was finished, wch it was 29 July, A.D. 1515, A.R. 7 Hen. 8: during this time ye expence of ye works amounted to £11581. 11s. 10½d., of wch in ye 1st year, viz. from May 28, A.D. 1508, to 1st April, A.D. 1509, £1408. 12s. 6¾d. was remitted from time to time to Dr. Hatton, provost of ye College. On ye 1st day of March, A.D. 1509, Henry 7, by indenture between him and ye provost and scholars, gave £5000 for carrying on ye building, and bound himself and his executors to furnish ye college wth further sums of money from time to time 'till ye chapel shd be compleated, ye provost and scholars on their part covenanting to lay out ye money faithfully under ye direction of such overseer as shd be appointed by ye king or his executors, and to give a true account how ye said money was laid out, as often as they shd be called thereto by him or his executors. On ye 8th Feby., A.R. 3 Hen. 8, ye executors of Henry ye 7th by indenture between ym and ye provost and scholars gave £5000 more—'To thentent that they (ye provost and scholars) and their successours by the advise, or sight and controllement of the sayde executors or their deputyes, and noon otherwise, shal as hastily as they can or may reasonabyll wtout delay, vawte the churche of the saide college after the fourme of a platte therfor devised and sub-

P. Mackenzie J. Le Keux.

THE LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.



THE ARMS IN THE CHAPEL.

scribed with the hand of the sayde executours, and cause double deskes to be made in the qwer of the saide chirche, glase all the windowes in the same chirch w^t^ such image, store, armys, bage, and other devises as shal be devised by the saide executours, and also clerly and holy fynyshe performe and end al the worke that is not yet doon in the saide chirche in al thinge as wel w^t^in as w^t^out. The said provost and scholars covenanting and binding y^m^selves and their successours to the said executors, that they shal indever y^m^self in that they can that the sayd werke of the sayd chirche in al thinge shal as shortly and spedely, as conveniently may be doon, be accomplished and fynyshed w^t^out any defaut in y^m^ to be assigned. Provided alway the sayd provost and scolars nor theyr successours be not charged by the premises farther than the sayde money may extende.'

"These 2 sums by the alteration of y^e^ coin A.R. 1 Hen. 8, amounted to £10172. 19*s.* 3⅓*d.*

	£.	s	d.
Indent. dat. A.R. 4 Hen. 8, A.D. 1512.			
The great stone roof of y^e^ chapel divided into 12 arches to be built of Weldon stone according to a plan signed by y^e^ executors of Hen. 7, and set up within 3 years, at £ 100 for each arch . .	1200	0	0
Indent. dat. 4 Jan. A.R. 4 Hen. 8.			
For 21 fynyalls to be built of Weldon stone according to plans made for y^e^ same, and according to one other fynial (or pinnacle) then set up only somewhat larger and to be set up and finished before 25 Mar. next ensuing after y^e^ date of y^e^ indenture, at £ 6. 13*s*. 4*d*. each, y^e^ college allowing farther £ 4. 5*s*. in y^e^ whole for iron . . .	144	5	0
For 1 tower to be built of Weldon stone according to a plan made for y^e^ same, and to be set up and finished before 25 Mar. next ensuing after y^e^ date of y^e^ indenture	100	0	0
Indent. dat. 4 Mar. A.R. 4 Hen. 8.			
For 3 towers to be built of Weldon stone according to y^e^ plan of y^e^ former, and to be set up and finished before 24 Jun. next ensuing after y^e^ date of y^e^ indenture, at £ 100 each	300	0	0
Indent. dat. 4 Aug. A.R. 5 Hen. 8, A.D. 1513.			
For y^e^ stone roofs of 2 porches to be built of Hampole stone, at £ 25 each	50	0	0
For y^e^ stone roofs of 7 chapels in the body of the church, to be built of Weldon stone, at £ 20 each	140	0	0
Indent. Ibid.			
For y^e^ stone roofs of 9 chapels behind y^e^ choir, to be built of Weldon stone of more coarse work, at £ 12 each	108	0	0
For y^e^ battlements of 18 chapels and 2 porches, to be built of Weldon stone, at £ 5 each . .	100	0	0
All y^e^ roofs and battlements to be finished before y^e^ 24 June next ensuing after y^e^ date of y^e^ indenture and according to plans signed by y^e^ executors of Henry 7.			

"The stone used by Henry 7 and afterwards was from

Weldon in Northamptonshire, Hampole in Yorkshire, and Clypsham in Rutlandshire, but chiefly from Weldon. The timber used for scaffalding, &c. and for y^e^ upper roof of y^e^ chapel seems to have been given to y^e^ college by Henry 7 and his executors over and above y^e^ £1000 before mentioned, for y^e^ college paid only for felling and carriage; it was brought from Wethersfield Park, Poule Park, Walden Park, Ashden Halys, Bardefield Park, Broxstey Park, all w^ch^ are in Essex, and some from Cartlyng (Catlige) in Cambridgeshire; the timber of y^e^ roofs I believe was chiefly from Wethersfield. The overseer of y^e^ works was Thomas Larke, who was chaplain to King Henry 7, and afterwards archdeacon of Norwich.

"The case of the chapel being finished nothing more was done to it 'till A.R. 18 Hen. 8, by indenture bearing date last day of April, A.R. 18 Hen. 8, betw^n^ Robert Hacomblen, provost of King's College, William Holgylle, master of the Savoy, and Thomas Larke, archdeacon of Norwich, on one part, and Galyon Hone, of y^e^ parish of St. Mary Magdalen, next St. Mary Overy in Southwark in y^e^ county of Surry, Richarde Bounde, of y^e^ parish of St. Clement Danes in y^e^ county of Middlesex, Thomas Reeve, of y^e^ parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate of London, and James Nicholson, of St. Thomas Hospital in Southwark in y^e^ county of Surry, glasiers, on y^e^ other part, y^e^ said Galyon, Richard, Thomas, and James, covenanted to 'glase and set up at their proper costs and charges eightene wyndowes of the upper story of the great churche within the Kynges College of Cambridge, whereof the wyndowe in the este ende of the same churche to be oon and the wyndowe in the west ende of y^e^ same churche to be another, and so seryatly the residue w^th^ good clene sure and perfyt glasse and oryent colours and imagery of the story of y^e^ olde lawe and of y^e^ newe lawe after y^e^ fourme, maner, goodnesse, curyousytie, and clenelyness in every poynt of y^e^ glasse wyndowes of y^e^ kynges newe chapel at Westmynster; six of y^e^ seid wyndowes to be clerely set up and fynyshed after y^e^ fourme aboveseid within twelve monthes from y^e^ date of y^e^ indenture, and y^e^

twelve wyndowes residue to be clerely set up and fully fynyshed within foure years after next ensuing; and further y^e^ said Galyon, Richard, Thomas, and James, covenanted well and surely to bynde alle the seid wyndowes with double bandes of leade, for defense of greate wyndes and outragious wetherings, the aforesaid Robert Hacomblen, William Holgylle, and Thomas Larke covenanting to pay to the seid Galyon, Richard, Thomas, and James, for the glasse workmanship, and setting up of every foote of the seid glasse by them to be provided, wrought, and set up after the fourme aboveseid, sixtene pence sterlinge. And the seid Galyon, Richard, Thomas, and James, further covenanted wele and sufficiently to set up at their own proper costes and charges alle the glasse that was then redy wrought for y^e^ seid wyndowes, at such tyme and when as the seid Galyon, Richard, Thomas, and James, shall be assigned and appointed by the seid Robert Hacomblen, William Holgylle, and Thomas Larke or by any of y^m^, and wele and sufficiently to bynde alle y^e^ same w^th^ double bandes of lede for y^e^ defense of wyndes and wetheringes as is aforeseid after the rate of two pence every foote.'"

The screen and part of the stalls were put up by Henry VIII., and the date 1534 with the initials H. R. and H. A., and the addition of numerous true-lovers' knots, testify the coincidence of this circumstance with his union with Anna Boleyn,—one of the most important periods of that monarch's sway. This portion of the wood-work of the choir is a most beautiful specimen of the taste of the sixteenth century. The principal part of the stalls were erected towards the end of the next century; and an account of the subscriptions raised for that purpose is preserved by Cole.

The lofty tower that was to have been erected in the western side of the cloister was to have contained a peal

of bells, and five bells cast for this purpose, sent, as Carter says, for a present to the college by Pope Calixtus III., circa 1456, were hung in a temporary wooden tower which was close to the great western door, as may be seen by Parker's map of Cambridge, 1574. When this building fell into decay they were removed into the chapel, where they encumbered the ground at the western end till they were sold by the society about the middle of the last century. (Carter, p. 158.)

Of the chapels which range along the sides of the main chapel in the spaces between the buttresses, the most remarkable is Provost Hacumblen's, which contains the remains of his own sepulchral slab, with part of the stall and desk raised for his own devotional purposes, as well as a valuable because almost unique portrait of Henry VI., in glass, in a compartment of the window. It is in this chapel that the tomb of the marquis of Blandford, the son of the great duke and Sarah duchess of Marlborough, is placed.*

The date of the building by Gibbs, formerly called the fellows' building, which is in white Portland stone, on the eastern side of the court, and which, whatever may be its individual merit, is most inharmoniously contrasted with all that appears around it, is 1724, when

* We subjoin the commonly received dimensions of King's College Chapel:

External dimensions.	Length	316 feet.
	Breadth	84
	Height to top of battlements	90
	Height to top of towers . .	146½
Internal dimensions.	Length	290½
	Breadth	45½
	Height	78
	Length of Ante-Chapel . .	123½

the foundation stone was laid. On looking at this building and at the new ones by Wilkins, which were finished in 1828, and the only good but by no means faultless feature of which is the hall, (a partial copy of Crosby Hall in London,) it is impossible not to revert immediately to the great chapel, and to ask how it could be that, with such a majestic example ever present, any architect could afterwards erect a mean or incongruous edifice, not only in this college, but even in the whole University. The same money that was spent in making the late additions to the college would have sufficed for completing the buildings as designed by the royal founder, and a golden opportunity has thus been lost which can hardly be regained even in future ages.

Eminent Men.—The list of illustrious individuals who have belonged to this royal foundation is so long, and comprises so many great names, that a volume might readily be filled with sketches of their lives. Our space admits of only a few of the more remarkable being named. Among the bishops we have, besides Nicholas Close, bishop of Lichfield, mentioned above, T. Rotheram, archbishop of York, 1480; W. Rokesby, archbishop of Dublin, 1507; N. Hawkins, bishop of Ely, 1533; E. Fox, bishop of Hereford, 1535; R. Aldrich, bishop of Carlisle, 1537; John Long, archbishop of Armagh, 1584; S. Harsnet, archbishop of York, 1628; John Pearson, bishop of Chester, 1672, (the expositor of the Creed); W. Fleetwood, bishop of Ely, 1714; with many others. Among the statesmen who belonged to this society were, Dr. Hartclyffe, chief physician to Henry VI. and secretary to Edward IV.; Judge Conisby; Judge Hall, author of the History of the Wars of York and

Lancaster; Dr. Walter Haddon, master of requests to Queen Elizabeth; Dr. Wilson, her majesty's principal secretary; Sir Francis Walsingham; Dr. Fletcher, the queen's ambassador to Russia; Sir John Osborne, remembrancer of the treasury to James I.; and Sir Robert Morton, principal secretary of state to the same monarch; Sir William Temple, the friend of Sir Philip Sidney; and in later times Sir Robert Walpole, and Charles Pratt, the celebrated Lord Camden, and lord high chancellor of England in 1766.

The list of men who have shed lustre on this college in the various branches of literature, poetry, and science, is very brilliant. Besides the provosts and bishops mentioned above, we will enumerate only a few, such as Crooke, one of the first regius professors of Greek; Buckley, author of the *Arithmetics Memor;* Dr. Cowell, professor of civil law; Anthony Wotton, first professor of divinity in Gresham College; Bishop Montague of Norwich, an eminent antiquary; Dr. Cox, dean of Christ Church, and one of the translators of the Bible and compilers of the Liturgy; Sir Thomas Ridley, LL.D., chancellor of Winchester, and a learned writer on ecclesiastical law; Oughtred, the mathematician; Waller, the poet; Dr. Hyde, professor of Arabic at Oxford, and an assistant to Dr. Walton in his Polyglot Bible; Dr. Castell, another assistant in this work, and professor of Arabic; Dr. Stanhope, dean of Canterbury, author of a paraphrase on the New Testament; James Upton, M.A., editor of various Greek works, and a commentator on Shakespeare; George Steevens, the commentator on Shakespeare; Dr. King, editor of Euripides; Morell, author of the *Thesaurus;* Dr. Battie, editor of Isocrates, &c., &c. In more

recent times we may mention Dr. Rennell, dean of Winchester; the learned and elegant historian, Archdeacon Coxe; and many others, living or deceased, whose names are an ornament to their college and their country.

Benefices.—The livings in the patronage of this society are numerous, and many of them peculiarly eligible from their situation or their value. They are as follows: Kingston and Milton rectories in Cambridgeshire; Tiverton and Sampford Courtenay rectories in Devonshire; Stour rectory in Dorsetshire; Dunton Wallet rectory in Essex; Monkston and Charleton rectories, and Fordingbridge and Ringwood vicarages in Hampshire; Buckland and Walkerne rectories in Herts; Prescot vicarage in Lancashire; Hemingby rectory and Willoughton vicarage in Lincolnshire; Greenford rectory in Middlesex; Coltishall, Horstead, Gressenhall, Hemstead, and Toft's Monks rectories in Norfolk; Weedon Lois vicarage in Northamptonshire; Hepworth rectory, Finborough parva vicarage, and the perpetual curacies of Kersey, Lindsey, and Great Bricet with Wattisham in Suffolk; Kew and Petersham, Kingston on Thames, and Richmond vicarages in Surrey; Ewhurst rectory in Sussex; Wotton Waven vicarage in Warwickshire; and Broadchalke vicarage in Wiltshire.

F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux.

THE PEPYSIAN LIBRARY, MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

PART OF THE FIRST COURT.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

The college of St. Mary Magdalene is the only one situated on the north side of the river. There can be no doubt that its site was originally occupied by a religious establishment of some kind or other, though its history is very obscure. Richard Parker, who compiled his History of Cambridge from original documents in 1622, says, "This place is said to have then first become noted, when the most famous monasteries of the order of St. Benedict of Ely, Ramsey, and Walden, for their money purchased three houses, where the priory of St. Giles before flourished, being convenient for their

design, to be a receptacle, as granted by Pope Benedict the Eleventh's bull in the year 1300, for their monks (whence it is still called *Monks' Corner*) who had resorted thither to acquire learning, as had been before done by those of Croyland." The houses alluded to are said to have been known afterwards by the name of MONKS' HOSTLE, as being the house where the monks resorted to pursue their studies in the University.

The only authentic document we have met with, concerning this establishment, is a deed of the sixth year of the reign of Henry VI., by which that king gave license to the abbot of Croyland to buy two houses in the parish of St. Giles, for a hostle for their monks who studied canon law and theology in the University, because they had formerly been obliged to take up their abode with the secular students, which had been productive of many inconveniences.* The date of this document, 1427 or 1428, shows that the establishment was of a much more recent origin than Richard Parker appears to have supposed.

From this time we hear no more of the Monks' Hostle until the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., when (A.D. 1519) it is said to have been sold by the monks to Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, who built part of the present fabric, intending to endow it, and give it the name of BUCKINGHAM COLLEGE. This design was, however, never completed: the duke fell a sacrifice to the enmity of Cardinal Wolsey, which he is said to have provoked on the following occasion. The duke was one day holding a basin to the king, who had no sooner washed than Wolsey dipped his hands in

* A copy of this deed is given in Cole's MSS. vol. xliv. p. 182.

the water. This appeared so derogatory to the duke of Buckingham, that he threw the contents of the ewer into the cardinal's shoes. Wolsey, highly incensed, threatened that he would stick upon Buckingham's skirts; who, the next time he appeared at court, came richly dressed, but without any skirts, and when the king inquired the meaning of this singular costume, the haughty nobleman said that it was to prevent the designs of his avowed enemy. In 1521, the cardinal, aided by a treacherous domestic, brought a charge of high treason against the duke, and he was beheaded on Tower Hill, on the 17th of May in that year. His possessions were confiscated, and the college thus reverted to the crown, in which it remained during twenty years.

In 1542, the site of the Monks' Hostle was granted to Thomas baron Audley of Walden, a courtier who had been enriched with the spoils of the monastic houses, and who had obtained the possessions of the rich abbey of Walden. Lord Audley pursued the design which had originated with the duke of Buckingham: he obtained, in the year above mentioned, a charter of incorporation, and gave to his foundation the name of the COLLEGE OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, which was, in popular language, shortened into MAUDLEYN COLLEGE. Fuller has a conceit that the founder chose this name because, as it was then written, his own name was contained within it,—'mAUDLEYn College.' "As he altered the name, he bettered the condition of this house, bestowing some lands thereon, and his own coat, for the arms thereof, requiring some skill (and more patience) to blazon them, viz., quarterly per pale indented *or* and *azure*, on a bend of the second, a fret inter two martlets *or*, in the second

and third quarter an eagle displayed of the first." The foundation was not finished during the life of Lord Audley: the statutes were given by his widow and executors at the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, and it is somewhat singular, considering the time at which they were compiled, that these statutes distinctly state that the master of the college may be married. Fuller observes, that "whereas much of aristocracy is used in other colleges, more of monarchy appears in the master hereof as absolute in his government, having not only a negative voice, but in effect all the affirmative, in making elections." The appointment of the master rests entirely with the possessor of the estate of Audley End, who is the visitor.

The death of Lord Audley, indeed, which occurred in 1544, left the college in a weak condition, for although he intended it for a master and eight fellows, the revenues were found scarcely sufficient to support, with the master, four fellows and a divinity scholar. But the college soon found munificent patrons. King Henry VIII. is said to have founded two fellowships, and to have given the college twenty pounds a year for ever. Sir Christopher Wray founded two fellowships and one scholarship. His widow, Lady Anne Wray, added one fellowship and two scholarships. Hugh Dennis, Esq., founded two fellowships. Dr. Barnaby Goche, one of the masters, also founded two fellowships; his successor, Henry Smith, added two more, to be supported by an estate at Longstanton in Cambridgeshire; Mr. Spendluffe, "of Lincoln," founded a fellowship and two scholarships; the countess of Warwick, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray, a fellow-

ship and two scholarships; Dr. Millington, a fellowship and four scholarships appropriated to Shrewsbury School; and the Rev. Drue Drury, a travelling fellowship, tenable for nine years, and appropriated to the county of Norfolk. By these and other benefactions, the number of fellowships has been increased to seventeen, and that of the scholarships to forty-two, as they are enumerated in the Cambridge Calendar.

The college suffered in its earlier years by a disastrous law-suit, relating to Lord Audley's garden near Aldgate, London, which he left to the college, together with the vicarage of St. Catherine Cree. The following account of this affair is given in a note to the Cambridge edition of Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge. "This garden was alienated altogether in 1574, by the college, to one Spinola, a Jew, subject to an annual payment of fifteen pounds for ever. This rent is still received by the college, but the transaction being so entirely illegal, the college have from time to time attempted to recover this valuable estate. Spinola divided the ground into several plots, for houses, gardens, &c., and sold all his interest therein for two thousand five hundred pounds to G. Jenkam and others, who conveyed it to Edward earl of Oxford, and his heirs. Spinola cleared above two thousand pounds by the bargain. In 1606, the master and fellows attempted to recover the land; they entered upon the premises and demised the same to John Smith, one of their fellows, for six years. An *ejectio firmæ* was thereupon brought against Smith by John Warren, an assignee under Spinola, which, after due course of law, was ready to receive a trial. But to avoid this trial at law, a

pretence was found out to bring the matter into the Court of Wards, which kept the college on suit for some years, and cost them a thousand pounds; but at length, in 1612, this court dismissed it to trial at law, and upon special verdict, after solemn hearing in Easter Term, 13th Jac. I., judgment was given by all the judges of the King's Bench for the college. A writ of error was brought to impeach the judgment given, which was argued in the Exchequer, and there again affirmed. In 1615, a bill in Chancery was presented by Thomas Wood against the college, to which it demurred, and also to the jurisdiction of the court. Lord Chancellor Egerton thereupon decreed the possession of the said garden to the plaintiff, contrary to the judgment at common law and the letter of the statute, 13 of Elizabeth. The decree was afterwards confirmed by Lord Bacon, Sir H. Montague, and Sir H. Hubbart, chief justice, and Sir L. Marfield, chief baron, and finally ratified by a decree of the Privy Seal to stand and remain inviolable. 1628: the master at this time being encouraged by the duke of Buckingham, attempted the recovery of the garden by petition to the king, but the duke being shortly after murdered, and no parliaments for many years called, and distractions ensuing, nothing further could be done on behalf of the college. In Charles the Second's time, the state of the case was drawn up by the college, and was presented to the parliament, but without effect. The late Sir S. Romilly was consulted upon this important case, and did not consider it altogether hopeless." It was Dr. Goche, master of Magdalene College from 1604 to 1626, and one of the representatives of the University in parliament, whose

zeal sustained the party of the college through this lawsuit. Fuller says that, "at one time well nigh ten thousand pounds was tendered in composition (the interest of many being concerned therein), so suspicious were the defendants of their success. But Dr. Goche, being a man of an high spirit, well skilled in the laws, and confident of the goodness of his cause, would listen to no composition, but have all, or none. He had not learned the maxim *dimidium plus toto* in this sense, 'half with quiet may be more than all with hazard and trouble.' It was removed from common law to Chancery, where the college was not only cast, but the doctor, with Mr. Smith, a senior fellow, lay long in prison, for refusing to obey the Lord Egerton's order." *

Buildings.—We have not much information relating to the progress of the buildings of Magdalene College. Parts of the old hostle are said to exist in the present edifice, which was left in an unfinished state by the founder and his executors. The building was finished by Sir Christopher Wray: according to Richard Parker, this knight, who was lord chief justice of England, "finish'd that unpolish'd work, and a very beautiful porch." Fuller says that the countess of Warwick (Sir Christopher's daughter) "intended three hundred pounds in building to the college, had not Hammerton, an old servant (as I am informed), deceived her." Some of the buildings in the second court were erected after the Restoration, and the college has undergone considerable repairs since that time.

Magdalene College consists of two courts, of which

* Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge, p. 233. The case is given at length in Coke's Reports, vol. vi. p. 67, ed. 1777.

the first, entered from the street, is a hundred and ten feet long, by seventy-eight broad, "very neatly stuccoed and sashed." In this court are the chapel, hall, and master's lodge; the library, and most of the fellows' apartments, are in the second or smaller court, from which there is an entrance to the garden. The latter is chiefly remarkable for its terrace, which is formed of one side of the ancient entrenchments of the Roman citadel. Richard Parker says that many remains of antiquity were dug up here in his time (the beginning of the seventeenth century), particularly "a sort of gigantic bones, which I have seen, and abundance of Roman coins."

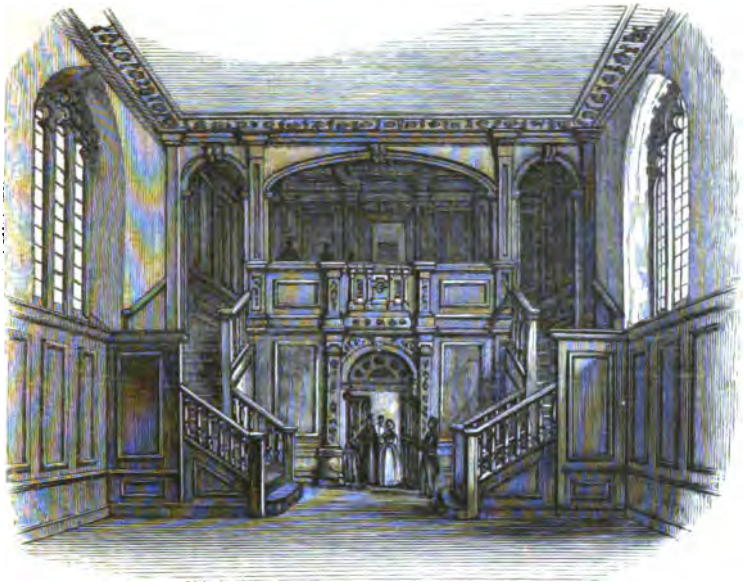
The HALL is a good apartment, neatly ornamented, forty-five feet long, eighteen broad, and twenty-one high. It contains tolerably good portraits, by Freeman, of Lord Audley; Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham; Sir Christopher Wray; and Edward Rainbow, bishop of Carlisle, one of the masters of the college, from originals. There are also portraits of Bishop Cumberland, by Romney; of Henry Howard, earl of Suffolk, by Gibson; of Samuel Pepys, by Sir Peter Lely; and of Professor Farish.

The MASTER'S LODGE contains also some good original portraits; among others, one of Nicholas Ferrar, said to be by C. Jansen; Dr. Peckard, by Ralph; Samuel Pepys, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and the original portrait of the duke of Buckingham by Houbraken.

The CHAPEL is a neat room, fifty feet long and eighteen broad. It has a curious altar-piece of plaster of Paris, representing the two Maries at the sepulchre after the resurrection, by Mr. Collins. On the 30th

F.Mackenzie

UPPER CHAPEL, MAGDALEN COLLEGE.



SOUTH END OF THE HALL.

of December, 1643, this chapel received a visit from the iconoclasts, who "brake down about 40 superstitious pictures: Joseph and Mary stood to be espoused in the windows." Edward Rainbow, the master, and at least nine of the fellows of this college, were ejected.

Magdalene College is rich in LIBRARIES. It may be said to contain three: the original library of the college, the Peckard Collection, and the Pepysian. The OLD LIBRARY, containing a good collection of valuable books, is situated in the north-east angle of the first court.

Magdalene College derives most of its celebrity at the present day from the possession of the PEPYSIAN LIBRARY. Samuel Pepys, Esq., is well known in history as the secretary of the Admiralty during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and has become of late years still better known to the literary world by the publica-

tion of his interesting Diary. He was descended of an ancient family at Cotenham in Cambridgeshire, and received his education at Magdalene College, to which foundation he exhibited throughout his life a marked attachment. He was patronised by General Montague, afterwards created Earl of Sandwich, who introduced him to public affairs, and by whom he was employed on several secret services connected with the restoration of Charles II. to the English throne. Immediately after that event he received an important office in the naval department, which led subsequently to his advancement to the post of secretary of the Admiralty. In 1684 he was elected president of the Royal Society, an honour which he enjoyed during two years. After the Revolution of 1688, Pepys resigned his office at the Admiralty, and retired into private life. He died at Clapham in Surrey, on the 26th of May, 1703, and was buried in the church of St. Olave, in Hart Street.

Pepys lived at a favourable period for collecting the old popular black-letter literature of his country, in which his library is wonderfully rich. The numerous Caxtons, Wynkyn de Wordes, and other early English printed books, are perhaps the least interesting part of his collection, which abounds in chap-books, ballads, &c., for which we may look elsewhere in vain. Its greatest gem is the unequalled collection of old broadside ballads, bound in five large folio volumes. This collection furnished the most valuable articles in the works of Percy, Ritson, and Evans; yet it is evident that it was very cursorily examined by those writers, and that they are far from having chosen the best ballads of the Pepysian Library. Among the most valuable articles in

this library we must also mention a large collection of rare and curious prints, many of them perfectly unique and of great value, which are also bound in several volumes.

The Pepysian Library also contains a valuable, though not very extensive, collection of manuscripts. Most of these are modern, and the larger part consists of documents and papers connected with the history of the English Navy, a subject which occupied a considerable portion of Pepys's leisure. His love for the popular literature appears again in his manuscripts, which comprise, among several volumes of English poetry, two precious volumes of ancient Scottish poems, which are generally known by the name of the Maitland Manuscripts, from their early possessor. These volumes furnished a considerable portion of the Scottish poetry in the printed collections of Pinkerton and others. Another volume contains the original narrative of the escape of Charles II., after the fatal battle of Worcester, taken in short-hand by Pepys from the king's own words. One of the most valuable historical manuscripts in this library is Pepys's original Diary, comprised in six volumes (containing upwards of three thousand pages) closely written in short-hand. This interesting Diary, after having long remained hidden under its mysterious characters, was deciphered some years ago by the Rev. John Smike, B.A., of St. John's College, and a copy made in plain English, which is preserved in the College. The published Diary consists only of extracts from this work: many parts of it, giving a naïve description of the manners of that dissipated age, are totally unfit for publication.

It is fortunate for literary antiquarianism that Pepys took measures for preserving his library from the fate of

so many other rich collections, made in the seventeenth century, which have been long broken up, and their most valuable articles destroyed. It is perhaps to be regretted that it is not in a position to be more generally and easily accessible, and therefore more extensively useful. Pepys seems to have been extremely attached to his books, and he has left us drawings of his library as it stood in his own house. The following paper contains a curious account of his wishes for their preservation, apparently at no long time before his death.*

" Sam^l. Pepys, Esq., his disposition and settlement of his library.

" For the further settlement and preservation of my said library, after the death of my nephew, John Jackson, I do hereby declare, that could I be sure of a constant succession of heirs from my said nephew, qualified like himself for the use of such a library, I should not entertain a thought of its ever being alienated from them: but this uncertainty considered, with the infinite pains and time and cost employed in my collecting, methodising, and reducing the same to the state it now is, I cannot but be greatly solicitous that all possible provision should be made, for its unalterable preservation and perpetual security, against the ordinary fate of such collections, falling into the hands of an incompetent heir; and thereby being sold, dissipated, or imbezzled: and since it has pleased God to visit me in a manner that leaves little appearance of being myself restored to a condition of myself concerting the measures for attaining these ends, I must and do with great confidence rely upon the sincerity and discretion of my executor and said nephew, for putting in execution the powers given them, by my fore-mentioned will, relating hereto, requiring that the same be brought to a determination in twelve months' time after my decease, and that special regard be had therein to the following particulars, which I declare to be my present thoughts and prevailing inclinations in this matter, viz.:

" 1. That after the death of my said nephew, my said library be placed and for ever settled in one of our Universities, and rather in that of Cambridge than Oxford.

" 2. And rather in a private college there than in the Public Library.

* A copy of this paper is preserved in MS. Harl. 7031, p. 208.

"3. And in the colleges of Trinity or Magdalene preferable to all others.

"4. And of these two, *ceteris paribus*, rather in the latter, for the sake of my own and nephew's education therein.

"5. That in whichsoever of the two it is, a fair roome be provided therein on purpose for it, and wholely and solely appropriated thereto.

"6. And if in Trinity, that the said roome be contiguous to, and have communication with, the new library there.

"7. And if in Magdalene, that it be in the new building there, and any part thereof, at my nephew's election.

"8. That my said library be contained in its present form, and no other books mixed therein, save what my nephew may add to them, of his own collecting in distinct presses.

"9. That the said room and books so placed and adjusted be called by the name of *Bibliotheca Pepysiana*.

"10. That this Bibliotheca Pepysiana be under the sole power and custody of the master of the college for the time being, who shall neither himself convey, nor suffer to be conveyed by others, any of the said books from thence, to any other place, except to his own lodge in the said college, nor there have more than ten of them at a time, and that of those also a strict entry be made, and accompt kept, of the time of their having been taken out and returned, in a book to be provided, and remain in the said library for that purpose only.

"11. That before my said library be put into the possession of either of the said colleges, that college, for which it shall be designed, first enter into covenants, for performance of the foregoing articles.

"12. And that, for a yet further security herein, the said two colleges of Trinity and Magdalene have a reciprocal check upon one another, and that college which shall be in present possession of the said library be subject to an annual visitation from the other, and to the forfeiture thereof, to the like possession and use of the other, upon conviction of any breach of their said covenants.

"S. Pepys."

Pepys's wishes were strictly complied with. His books were deposited in Magdalene College, in the new building in the second court: and the room having been found to be exactly fitted to the shelves, they have remained ever since deposited in the *same* cases which held them when in his own house. Even the original furniture

of the room has been preserved, although the chairs and tables are now in a crazy condition; and we believe some new arrangements have been recently made. The library received the title which he gave it himself: in front of the building are his family arms, with the following inscription:

BIBLIOTHECA PEPYSIANA.

MENS CUJUSQUE, IS EST QUISQUE.

EMINENT MEN.—Magdalene College has produced its full share of learned men and distinguished writers, particularly in the seventeenth century. Eight bishops had received their education, either partly or entirely, in this college previous to the year 1700: Edmund Grindall, archbishop of Canterbury in 1575, who quitted Magdalene College to become a member of Christ's College; Richard Howland, one of the masters of the College, bishop of Peterborough in 1584; William Chaderton, bishop of Lincoln in 1594; George Lloyd, bishop of Chester in 1604; John Bridgeman, bishop of Chester in 1618; Brian Walton, who went from Magdalene College to Peter House, bishop of the same see in 1660; Edward Rainbow, master of the college, bishop of Carlisle in 1664; and the celebrated Richard Cumberland, bishop of Peterborough in 1691.

Among divines of an inferior rank in the church, we may mention the names of Dr. Thomas Nevile, master in 1582, the builder of Nevile's Court in Trinity College, of which he was afterwards master; Dr. Daniel Waterland, master of Magdalene College in 1713; Joseph Clarke; and Hezekiah Burton, a celebrated preacher in the seventeenth century. At the time of the breaking out of the civil war, this college was distinguished for

its loyalty; and some of the fellows subsequently used their pens in defence of the Stuarts: Dr. Richard Perenchief, one of the ejected fellows, published the works of King Charles I., and compiled the life of that monarch; and Dr. John Northleigh wrote "an ingenious defence of the government of King Charles II. against the fanatics."

The most eminent scholars educated in Magdalene College were Dr. James Duport, the celebrated Greek professor, master of the college in 1668; Dr. William Howell, chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, and author of Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ, and other works; Thomas Johnson, one of the editors of Stephens' Thesaurus; Payne Fisher, a Latin poet of some note. Among the miscellaneous writers were Samuel Pepys, already mentioned; and, at an earlier period (if we believe Carter), Henry Lord Stafford, son and heir to the duke of Buckingham, the first founder. Among statesmen, we may mention Sir Orlando Bridgeman, lord keeper in 1667; and Sir Robert Sawyer, attorney-general. Edward Waring, the celebrated mathematician, Lucasian professor in 1760, was also a member of this college.

Benefactors.—This college has at different times met with numerous munificent patrons. Besides the foundations of fellowships and scholarships already mentioned, Mr. James Millington, brother of Dr. Millington, founded two scholarships, appropriated to natives of Shropshire; Mr. William Holmes, two scholarships, appropriated to Wisbech School; Thomas Milner, vicar of Boxhill in Sussex, four scholarships, appropriated to Leeds, Halifax, and Heversham Schools; Mr. Groom, five scholarships; Mrs. Martha Barnett, one scholarship, in the gift of the Haberdashers' Company; Mr. Roberts

of Norfolk, three scholarships; Dr. James Duport, four scholarships; John Hughes, chancellor of Bangor in 1543, one scholarship; and Mr. Smith, president of the college, six scholarships. Mrs. Margaret Dongworth, by a legacy, augmented four of the smallest bye-fellowships.

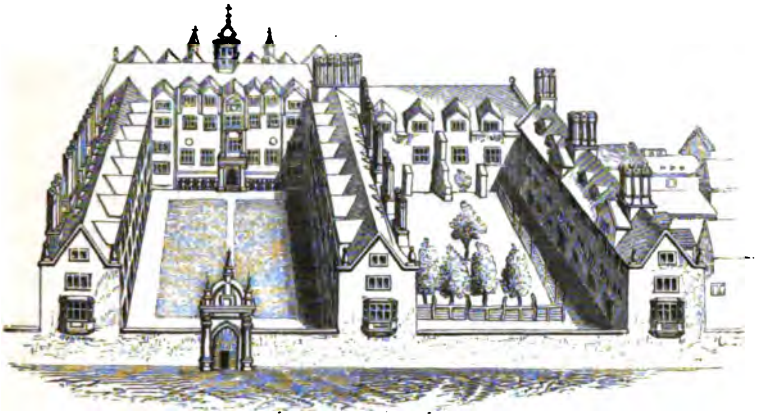
At the head of the miscellaneous benefactors is generally placed the name of King Henry VIII. Thomas duke of Norfolk is said to have been a benefactor to the buildings. Thomas Sutton, Esq., left the college by will five hundred pounds. Samuel Pepys left an annual benefaction of fifty pounds, in the gift of the master.

The number of resident members in this college appears to have varied considerably at different periods. In the reign of Elizabeth, 1574, it was, according to Caius, forty-nine: in the time of Fuller, 1634, it had increased to a hundred and forty, nearly three times the former number; in the middle of the last century, when Carter wrote his history, it had again been diminished to "forty, or upwards;" in 1830, the number of members on the boards was a hundred and eighteen.

PATRONAGE.—The following benefices are in the patronage of Magdalene College: the rectory of Stanton St. Michael, in Cambridgeshire; the rectory of Anderby cum Comberworth, and the perpetual curacy of Grainthorpe, in Lincolnshire; the vicarage of St. Catherine Cree in London; the rectory of Ellingham in Norfolk, annexed to the mastership of the college by act of parliament; the rectory of Aldrington in Sussex; and the vicarage of Steeple Ashton in Wiltshire.

F Mackenzie

SIDNEY COLLEGE.



SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE, FROM LOGGAN.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.

Among the houses of religious orders which were established within the precincts of the town and university of Cambridge, that of the Franciscans, Friars-Minors, or Grey Friars, as they were afterwards called, was one of the most considerable. During the thirteenth century it came to be a custom with most of the religious orders in England, and especially on the continent, to have each a considerable house in some of the more celebrated universities, to which they sent the junior members of their community to study in arts and theology. These students still remained subject to the rules of their order, and before returning to their distant cloisters took their degrees according to the forms of the university in which they were resident. They often,

however, became involved in disputes with the academical authorities, on account of their claiming the privilege to perform exercises, commonly made in the public schools, within their own conventual walls, or to deliver lectures which intrenched on the privileges of the university professors.*

The Franciscans were first settled at Cambridge in what had been the Jewish synagogue; but they subsequently moved, about 1275, to a more eligible site, now occupied by Sidney Sussex College. Of this establishment Fuller says, "It was founded by King Edward the First, where they had a fair church, which I may call the St. Mary's, before St. Mary's, the commencement, acts, and exercises being kept therein. The area of this church is easily visible in Sidney College garden, where the depression and subsidency of their bowling-green east and west present the dimensions thereof, and I have oft found dead men's bones thereabouts." An extract of a letter from Ascham to Thomas Thurleby, bishop of Winchester, quoted by the same author, bears concurrent testimony to the importance of the church or chapel of this monastery: "Franciscanorum ædes non modo decus atque ornamentum Academiæ sed opportunitates magnas ad comitia et omnia Academiæ negotia conficienda habent." Erected, in fact, at the end of the thirteenth or early in the fourteenth century, this edifice no doubt presented a specimen of the most

* A large and flourishing house of this kind, for the order of St. Bernard, the Cistercians, was founded at Paris by an English abbot of Clairvaux, Stephen of Lexington, in 1244; and shortly after Pope Innocent IV. gave considerable encouragement to this order and to any others that were willing to found similar establishments in any university.

beautiful period of pointed architecture, and, had it been preserved, would probably at the present day be one of the most interesting buildings in the University. We find, however, in the map made in 1574 by order of Archbishop Parker, that the space of ground there indicated as having belonged to the Grey Friars, and bounded by Jesus Lane, Bridge Street, and Walles Lane (now Silver Street), though still enclosed by the conventual and embattled wall, with the gateway in Bridge Street standing, had only one small edifice at the south-west corner, which could have been but an inconsiderable portion of the conventual buildings; and no traces of the church, cloisters, &c., are at all indicated. Henry VIII., after the abolition of the monasteries, had bestowed the property on Trinity College, and the church was no doubt demolished with the same barbarous spirit of rapacity that overthrew so many of the goodliest piles in England.

Fuller gives us the following list of learned writers educated in this establishment, with the times in which they flourished: — Vincent of Coventry, 1251; John Wickingham, 1362; William Folvil (or Folville), 1384; Reginald Langham, 1410; and Stephen Baron, 1520. To these may be added John de Weston, Wilhelmus Pictaviensis, and Friar Humfrey, who are recorded as having read lectures in 1308. In 1303, the disputes between the rival orders, the Dominicans and the Franciscans, which ran so high in Italy, were taken up warmly by their brethren in Cambridge, and two of their number, Nicholas de Dale and Adam de Hoddon, were expelled by the chancellor of the university for their unseemly violence. An appeal was made by the supporters of

the disputants to the Holy See, and the affair was settled at Bordeaux by the cardinal of Santa Sabina, who gave sentence in favour of the friars against the university. The Pope and the Sacred College had at that time too much need of the support of these active orders to allow of giving them any offence. We afterwards find a complaint registered against the Franciscans of Cambridge in 1384, when, an accusation having been raised against them of enticing mere boys to enter their house and take the cowl, the chancellor of the university decreed that in future no one should be matriculated who was not at least eighteen years of age. William Folville, above mentioned, wrote an angry treatise against this decree, as an infringement of monastic privileges.

It was in 1596 that the foundation of the present college was made by the executors of the Lady Frances Sidney, daughter of Sir William Sidney, sister of Sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy of Ireland and lord president of Wales, aunt to the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, and widow of Thomas Ratcliffe, third earl of Sussex. This munificent lady, dying without issue in 1589, left by her will, dated Dec. 6th, 1588, the sum of £5000, besides other personal property, for founding in the University of Cambridge a college with a master, ten fellows, and twenty scholars; or, in case her legacy should be found insufficient for that purpose, to augment in a corresponding proportion the foundation of Clare Hall. The executors were Henry Grey, earl of Kent, and Sir John (afterwards lord) Harrington, her nephew; while Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, and Dr. Goodman, dean of Westminster, were made overseers of her will. The executors purchased the

estate of the Grey Friars from Trinity College, procured an act of parliament conveying it to them in fee-farm, began the foundation on the 20th of May, 1596, and had erected sufficient buildings for the accommodation of the college within three years, but they had been forced to limit the number of fellowships to seven.*

The earl of Kent and Lord Harrington, the executors, generously ceded to the college legacies of £100 left to each of them by the noble foundress, and Dr. James Montague, who was the first master, and afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, speedily increased the means of the foundation. Two fellowships and four scholarships were added to the foundation by Sir John Hart, one of those munificent magistrates who have so often honoured the office of lord mayor in the corporation

* The account given by Fuller of the proceedings of the countess's executors is too characteristic to be omitted:—"These two noble executors, in pursuance of the will of this testatrix, according to her desire and direction therein, in her name presented Queen Elizabeth with a jewel, being like a star, of rubies and diamonds with a ruby in the midst thereof worth an hundred and forty pounds, having on the back side an hand delivering up an heart unto a crown. At the delivery hereof they humbly requested of her highness a mortmain to found a college, which she graciously granted unto them. Their next care was to purchase of Trinity College a parcel of ground with some ancient buildings thereon (formerly called the Franciscans or Grey Friars), procuring the same to be passed unto them in fee-farm by act of parliament, and thereon they laid the foundation of this new college. We usually observe infants born in the seventh month (though poor and pitiful creatures) are vital, and with great care and good attendance in time prove proper persons. . . . . To such a '*partus septimestris*' may Sidney College be resembled, so low, lean, and little at the birth thereof. Alas! what is £5000 to buy the site, build, and endow a college therewith? . . . yet such was the worthy care of her honourable executors that this Benjamin college (the least and last in time and born after, as he, his mother), thrived in a short time to a competent strength and stature."

of London; and funds for two more fellowships with two scholarships were given to the college by a wealthy cloth manufacturer of Tiverton in Devonshire, Mr. Peter Blundell (or Blondell), appropriated, however, to scholars from the free school of his town. One of the most generous friends to the new college was a gentleman totally unknown to it, Sir Francis Clerk, of the county of Bucks, or Bedford, as Fuller calls him, who not only augmented the foundation scholarships, and founded eight scholarships more, but gave money for establishing four additional fellowships, and crowned his liberality by building a range of twenty chambers in the second or southern court. Sir John Brereton, who was one of the first students entered at Sidney, and rose afterwards to a high legal office in Ireland, bequeathed upwards of £2000 to the society;* and various other early benefactors combined their generous endeavours towards putting the college on a respectable footing.

It was the good fortune of this college to have a most excellent and amiable man for its master in the person of Dr. Samuel Ward, who was elected in 1609, as successor to the second master, Dr. Francis Aldrich. Dr. Ward was born at Bishop's Middleham in Durham, and was a scholar of Christ's College, but was afterwards fellow of Emmanuel. He was subsequently rector of Much Munden in Hertfordshire, archdeacon of Taunton, prebend of Ampleford in the chapter of York, and Margaret professor of divinity in the University of Cambridge. James I. selected him as one of the divines to

* Carter says nearly £3000. He attributes to this benefactor the building of the second court, which Fuller gives to Sir Francis Clerk, and also the augmentation of the foundation scholarships.

attend the synod of Dordrecht in 1618, and he was considered as the author of the '*Judicium de quinque Articulis Remonstrantium*,' a document of great moderation and prudence, found in the acts of the synod in the name of the English clergy. He was one of the translators of the Bible, and had been reputed by some to be a Puritan; it is, in fact, remarkable that in 1629, thirteen years after Oliver Cromwell had been admitted of this college, and ten years after he had left it, Laud, in the 'Considerations for the better settling of the Church Government' presented to Charles I., recommends "that Emanuel and Sidney Colleges in Cambridge, *which are the nurseries of Puritanism*, may from time to time be provided of grave and orthodox men for their governors." Dr. Ward, however, showed his loyalty towards his unfortunate sovereign by combining with the heads of other houses in sending the college plate to the king at York in 1642, and afterwards in stoutly withstanding the demands of the Parliamentarians, enforced by Cromwell himself, for contributions to the opposite cause. He was kept on this occasion with the other members of the senate, as Carter relates, during the whole of a cold day and night, Good Friday, 1642, shut up in the public schools and convocation-house, because they would not agree to these demands, and was afterwards confined in St. John's College; but this rigorous treatment was too much for his years, and brought on a disease that terminated his useful and benevolent career in 1643.* Mr. Minshull was elected

* It was in the same year with Dr. Ward's death that the earl of Manchester, who had been a fellow student with Cromwell in this college, was commissioned by the parliament to eject all masters and

his successor by five only out of the total number of fellows, and that, too, by an intrigue promoted by the influence and backed by the sword of Cromwell: he appears, however, to have been a good head to the house, for after the Restoration he was allowed to hold his post, and died in it in 1686. The next master, Joshua Basset, was not so fortunate: he was suspected of being a Roman Catholic, and it is said he allowed mass to be performed in the college chapel: his ejection followed the Revolution of 1688 very closely. During the latter half of the seventeenth century and throughout the eighteenth, the college continued to receive various benefactions and to grow in prosperity: a considerable addition has, however, been made to it at a more recent period, when Mr. Taylor founded in it a mathematical lectureship of £140 a year, and six mathematical scholarships of £50 a year each at the *least*, with rooms rent-free.

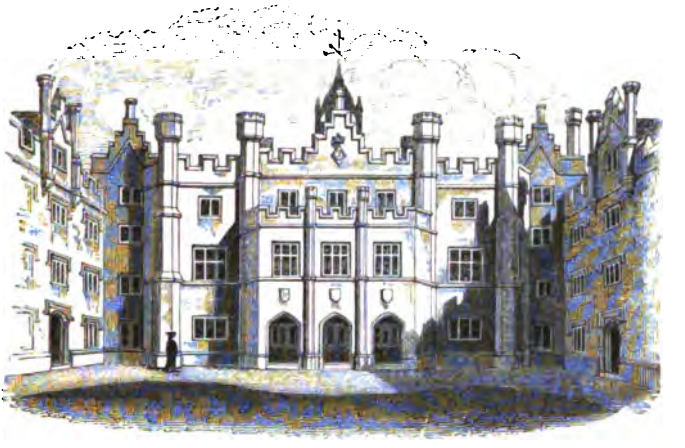
Buildings.—The ground plan of the edifices forming this college has not received much alteration since the

fellows of colleges "as he should think convenient." In virtue of this sweeping authority he turned out eleven masters and two hundred graduates, including Seth Ward and three other fellows of his own college. The author of the paper on Oliver Cromwell, in the Cambridge Portfolio, No. X., states, p. 389, that the commissioners under the earl of Manchester sat at the Bear Inn, in a yard which communicates with Sidney Street and Market Street. "The large room," it is added, "which about sixty years ago was divided into three, is in an upper story, looking into the inner yard through three bow windows connected by a long series of narrow lights: the two fire-places with their carved oak mantle-pieces and the oak wainscoating remain." This is truly an historical apartment, and it is to be hoped that the many enlightened antiquaries now possessed by the University will be on the watch to rescue this room from the hand of the destroyer, as well as the Reformers' Chamber in the Grocer's House near the Bull Inn, Trumpington Street.

F.Mackenzie J.Le Keux

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

FROM THE MASTER'S GARDEN



MASTER'S LODGE, SIDNEY COLLEGE.

time of Sir Francis Clerk. The college has always consisted of two nearly equally sized courts, open to Bridge Street on the west, and surrounded by buildings on their other three sides. The prevailing style of architecture, until lately, was that of the later Elizabethan period; the walls were in red brick, and the copings, window frames, &c., were in stone. Some years ago the master's lodge was repaired and faced in the pointed style with very good effect, and the hall was at the same period so much improved as to be made one of the best in Cambridge. Since 1832 a more extensive reparation has been effected of the whole college, under the care of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, and the style of architecture has been carried back to the earlier part of the sixteenth century. The buildings have all been fronted with cement, and the gateway transferred to the west end of the central pile under an elevated tower with stepped gables, in a very judicious manner. Where the chapel,

a modern erection, now stands, was once the refectory of the Franciscan Convent: but very few if any traces of the monastic buildings now remain. The master's lodge is one of the most commodious in the University, and communicates behind with an extensive garden laid out with great taste and picturesque effect. The fellows' garden, which is to the north of the college, is a delightful spot.

EMINENT MEN.—The first in order of time as well as of celebrity is Oliver Cromwell, whose name is indissolubly connected with that of this society. He was entered here on the 26th of April, 1616, having then completed his seventeenth year.* The college matriculation book shows the following entry: "*Oliverus Cromwell Huntingdoniensis admissus ad commeatum sociorum Aprilis vicesimo sexto, tutore Mag° Richardo Howlet* [1616]." This is followed by an interpolation in a different hand, stating that he was the "*grandis impostor*" and "*carnifex perditissimus*," who usurped the throne and vexed the country with unrelenting tyranny for five years under the name of its protector. It is probable that Oliver led an idle life at the University, although there is no doubt but that many accusations of dissoluteness thrown out against him are unfounded. His father, who, as a younger son, had only a small income, £300 a year, died after Oliver had been at the University three years, and this was the reason of his leaving college without taking a degree, his pecuniary means suddenly failing him. Tradition still points out the oriel window projecting into Bridge Street from the northern wing of the college as that

* We are much indebted for information on this head to the valuable paper, referred to above, in No. X. of the Cambridge Portfolio.

belonging to the rooms he occupied, and within the master's lodge is preserved the best portrait extant of this remarkable man.* The origin of his political connexion with the town of Cambridge is most probably that assigned by his friends, viz., the active part he took in some litigated drainage questions, and the success that attended his efforts: but it is an interesting fact to know that at this early period of his public career, and after leaving Ely, he resided at a small house in the White Bull Yard, on the south-west side of Bridge Street, near St. Clement's Church,† which is at present one of the most miserable yards in Cambridge. The active part which Cromwell took in 1641 in securing Cambridge for the Parliament is well known; and we have before alluded to his efforts to extort supplies for Parliament from the University after the

* It is in crayons, by Cooper, but is somewhat injured. We borrow the following particulars concerning this picture from the Cambridge Portfolio:—"It was presented to Dr. Ellison, then master of Sidney College, in 1765, by Brand Hollis. The presentation was made in the following curious and characteristic manner. The master received a letter stating that on a certain day two gentlemen would bring a painting of Cromwell; but that he must not see them or say any thing, but only stand at the top of the staircase and say, 'I have it.' A modern collector of pictures is reported to have travelled two hundred miles to see it. Mr. Kerrich is possessed of a copy of it by Mr. Michael Tyson of Benet College, which is valuable for having been taken before Cooper's drawing was so much injured, as well as for being well executed: he has also an undoubted cast of Cromwell, though the history of it is not known." The antiquarian collection of Mr. Kerrich, formed by his father, one of the most learned and indefatigable antiquaries on record, is *invaluable for its rarity and extent*. Several other portraits are mentioned in the same Number of the Cambridge Portfolio.

† Parts of this habitation are said still to admit of identification: if so, it is to be hoped that the master and fellows of Magdalene College, whose property the yard now is, will cause the locality to be preserved.

college plate had been sent off to Charles I. It is difficult to excuse his conduct on this occasion towards Dr. Ward, the excellent master of his college, whom he cannot have had any cause to disrespect; and it is but little to his credit that we do not find him mentioned as a benefactor in the college records. Carter, however, in his history of Sidney College, maliciously enters him at the end of his list of benefactors in the following manner:—"Oliver Cromwell, a student of this house: left them a great quantity of old plate, *i. e.* he did not take it from them as he did from others." He gave a kind of negative protection to this and the sister University, but never held any official connexion with Cambridge, though he was elected chancellor of Oxford. He was chosen, however, high steward of the town of Cambridge by the corporation in 1652, and his son Richard sat for the University in the House of Commons in 1656.

A contemporary of Oliver Cromwell, though not at Sidney while the latter was resident, was Seth Ward, who was born at Buntingford in Hertfordshire in 1617 (or 1609, according to Carter). He is stated by some of his biographers to have been a nephew of the excellent master of Sidney, who has been mentioned above; but in the first Supplement to the great Biographical Dictionary of Moreri, which contains an elaborate article on his life, it is expressly stated that no relationship existed between him and Dr. Samuel Ward: it is certain, however, that on being sent as a student to Sidney, Dr. Ward took him, on account of his slender circumstances, to be his servitor, and superintended his academic education. Seth Ward early manifested much

aptitude for scientific pursuits: he studied upon a system recommended by the celebrated Oughtred, author of the *Clavis Mathematica*, and having taken both his degrees in arts, was elected a fellow of his college. As we have before stated, he was one of the fellows ejected by the earl of Manchester; but before being dispossessed of his fellowship, he had protested against the election of Mr. Minshull to the mastership, after Dr. Ward's death, on account of Cromwell having sent a party of soldiers to force Mr. Panson, one of the fellows, away from the scene of election. On being turned out of college he resided in the family of Mr. Freeman at Aspenden, in his native county, and in 1649, through the instrumentality of Mr. Greaves, the ejected astronomical professor of Oxford, succeeded him for a time in his chair in that University. It appears, however, that about this period his royalist principles gave way under the persecutions he had endured, and that he signed the engagement of the puritan party. He subsequently became chaplain to Bishop Brownrigge, and was collated by him in 1649 or 1650 to a chantry in Exeter Cathedral, as well as, afterwards, to a prebend in the same chapter. In 1654 he took the degree of D.D. at Oxford, and was afterwards elected president of Trinity College in that University, an office which he was obliged to vacate at the Restoration. Soon after the return of Charles II., Dr. Seth Ward, with that political and moral versatility which forms one of the most disgraceful characteristics of European society during the latter half of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries, but which seems in those times to have been little thought of, reverted to the royalist

cause, and obtained the living of St. Lawrence Jewry in London. In 1661, further honours were heaped on him, for he was made dean of Exeter, and the year following was consecrated bishop of the same diocese. It was about this time that he had the honourable distinction of having been one of the first founders of the Royal Society of London. In 1667, the see of Salisbury falling vacant, he was translated to it, and afterwards procured the honour of chancellor of the Order of the Garter to be annexed to that bishopric: he was not, however, destined long to enjoy his high fortunes; for having become involved in a series of troublesome proceedings relative to the episcopal estates, his health suffered so much from fatigue and anxiety that he died in 1668. "He was a most charitable man," says Carter in his history of Sidney; "built and endowed a noble college for ten clergymen's widows in the close at Sarum: he also built an hospital at the place of his nativity for ten poor aged men, with a stipend of £10 per annum each; and founded six scholarships at Christ's College in Cambridge." Bishop Ward is enumerated among the benefactors to Sidney for a sum of £100; and it is no less surprising in his case than in Cromwell's that he should not have entertained feelings of greater gratitude towards a house in which the foundations of his fortune were laid. "Ward," says the author of the article in Moreri (Suppl. tom. ii. p. 492), "was a great politician, but a very indifferent theologian: he had penetrated far into the science of mathematics, but he was deficient in sincerity and consistency of opinion, especially in matters of religion." He was the author of some volumes of sermons and

controversial divinity, some pamphlets against Hobbes, and of several works on comets, astronomy, trigonometry, &c. He was buried in Salisbury cathedral.

The following bishops have also been members of this college:—James Montague, first master, (noticed above,) bishop of Bath and Wells, and afterwards of Winchester, 1617; John Bramhall, archbishop of Armagh, 1660; Thomas Wilson, bishop of Sodor and Man, 1697; Richard Reynolds, bishop of Lincoln, 1723; Samuel Paploe, bishop of Chester, 1726; and John Garnet, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, 1752. Among the other distinguished divines and scholars produced by this house may be enumerated William Bradshaw, one of the first fellows, Jeremy Whitaker, Daniel Dyke, and Jeremiah Dyke, learned Puritan writers; Dr. Paul Micklethwayte, an eminent preacher and benefactor; Walter Montague, son of Henry, earl of Manchester, a learned Catholic divine and abbot of Pontoise, near Paris; Thomas Gataere, and Charles Gataere, his son; Alleyn, author of the History of Henry VII.; May, the poet, translator of Lucan, &c. In later times we find on its boards the names of Dr. George Wollaston, A.M., in 1761, an eminent mathematician, and Professor Wollaston, A.B., 1783, (senior wrangler,) afterwards archdeacon of Essex; Dr. Pearson, master, a profound divine; John Lawson, A.M., 1749, fellow of the college, a mathematical writer; the learned and amiable Dr. John Hey, Norrisian professor, originally of Catharine Hall, and author of the well-known lectures; Mr. Lettice, the poet; and Dr. Butler, A.B., in 1794 (senior wrangler), late head master of Harrow School.

To the benefactors already mentioned we ought to

add the names of Lucy, countess of Bedford, sister to John Lord Harrington, and Lady Anne Harrington, their mother; Dr. Young, dean of Winchester; Dr. Johnson, archdeacon of Leicester, who gave four exhibitions for students from the schools he had founded at Oakham and Uppingham; Leonard Smith, Esq., a fellowship; and Francis Combe, of Hemel Hempstead, Esq., who founded four exhibitions, besides leaving part of his library to the college. The society at present consists of a master, nine foundation fellows, two Blundell's fellows (tenable for only ten years), one Smith's fellow, the mathematical lecturer, twenty-two scholars, and sixteen exhibitioners.

The livings in the gift of the society are, the rectory of St. Marywike in Cornwall; Swanscombe rectory in Kent; Gayton rectory in Northamptonshire; Rempstone rectory in Nottinghamshire; the vicarage of Peasemarsh in Sussex; and the rectory of Kilvington in Yorkshire. Carter mentions the vicarage of Wilsted in Bedfordshire, the rectory of Lockington in Yorkshire, and the vicarage of Abbot's Langley in Hertfordshire, as being in his day in the patronage of this college.

F. Mackenzie J. Le Keux

LLANVEY COLLEGE.

SHEWING THE CHAPEL &c.

THE CLOISTERS.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

THE site of Emmanuel College was formerly occupied by a house of the Dominican or Black Friars, also known by the name of Friars Preachers (*Fratres Prædicantes*), from whom the adjoining street received the name of Preachers Street. This house was founded before the year 1278, in which year it is mentioned in legal records; but we know very little of its history. It appears that at the end of the thirteenth century, Alice, widow of Robert de Vere, fifth earl of Oxford, was so considerable a benefactor to it, that she has since been considered by some as its founder. On the dissolution of monasteries, this site was granted by the crown to Edward Ebrington and Humphrey Metcalfe, and remained in the possession of their heirs until it was purchased by Sir Walter Mildmay, at the latter end of the same century.

In Caius's map of Cambridge, dated in 1574, the ground appears covered with private dwelling-houses, perhaps constructed out of the ruins of the old religious house.

Sir Walter Mildmay, as it is well known, was one of Queen Elizabeth's most able ministers, and held the offices of chancellor and treasurer of the exchequer, being at the same time a member of the queen's privy council. Having purchased the premises mentioned above, which are said to have been then occupied by one Mr. Sherwood, Sir Walter obtained a charter of incorporation, dated in 1584, for a college, which he endowed for the maintenance of a master, three fellows, and four scholars.

Sir Walter Mildmay was one of the chief props of the puritanical party in the church, and his foundation was regarded by many with a jealous eye, as being designed for a nursery of dissenters from the then established church government. This seemed to be countenanced in some measure by the character of the original statutes, which appeared to contemplate even the possibility of the abolition of episcopacy.* Whatever may have been the founder's intentions in this respect, it is certain that from its first establishment Emmanuel College had a decidedly puritanical character; and within three years after its foundation (in 1587), Charles Chadwicke, the first fellow named by the founder, was convened before the vice-chancellor for preaching puritanical doctrines in St. Mary's Church, and he was accused of having spoken against the government of colleges by masters on the ground that it had too much of a monarchic character,

* A copy of the statutes will be found in MS. Cole, vol. xlviii. In some parts they imitate the rigidity of discipline of the monastic 'rule.'

and of saying that they would be governed as well without heads as with them.

The puritanical and popular principles of Sir Walter Mildmay towards the end of his life drew upon him the queen's displeasure, which, to use Fuller's words, was not the result of "his own demerit, but the envy of his adversaries."—"For he, being employed by virtue of his place to advance the queen's treasure, did it industriously, faithfully, and conscionably, without wronging the subject, being very tender of their privileges, insomuch that he once complained in parliament that 'many subsidies were granted, and no grievances redressed.' Which words being represented with his disadvantage to the queen, made her to disaffect him, setting in a court cloud, but in the sunshine of his country and a clear conscience." Fuller has preserved an anecdote relating to the foundation of his college, which shows the jealousy with which it was viewed. The queen, meeting him one day soon after that event, said to him, "So, Sir Walter, I hear you have erected a puritan foundation." "No, Madam," was his reply, "far be it from me to countenance any thing contrary to your established laws; but I have set an acorn, which, when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof." The acorn grew fast, and Fuller, who wrote in 1634, says, "Sure I am, at this day it hath overshadowed all the University, more than a moiety of the present masters of colleges being bred therein." *

Cole, a man remarkable for the harshness of his prejudices, has entered in one of his manuscript volumes†

* Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge, p. 278.

† Cole's MSS. vol. xlviii. p. 418.

the following observations on Sir Walter Mildmay's statutes. "This college seems to have been founded and the statutes penned and composed with a determined design to undermine and oppose the then established form of government in church and state. This is apparent from many of the expressions in the statutes: in the last of which the hope of the party for their commonwealth and republic is slightly insinuated by the use of that expression; the plan of which was formed as early as their party in church matters. The design fully answered the purpose of a Calvinistical and sour-tempered founder; for on the total destruction of church and state, about fifty years after this foundation, the nursery of disaffection and puritanism, on the turning out the heads of the several colleges for loyalty and decorum, no less than twelve or thirteen, out of the sixteen colleges of our University, had their headships supplied from this sink of faction and nest of sedition. The design, as by statutes 20 and 21, was to make it a seminary for puritan divines, with a settled determination to undermine the ecclesiastical government as settled by Queen Elizabeth. The public prayers were to be left to the discretion of the master, both as to time and form: no regard being paid to the usual hours of the church of England, whose officers are constantly styled ministers of the word, and pastors, according to the true Geneva cut and Cartwright's model; insomuch that they were obliged to be altered, in more decent times, by Dr. Barrow and others. In no one thing does the founder seem so zealous as in rearing up fire-brands and preachers to unhinge the constitution. He tells the society in statute 21, that his only view and scope in

founding the college, was to make it a seminary of preachers and pastors to instruct the people; and that whoever diverted their studies to any other faculty or profession, frustrated his intentions, and fraudulently occupied his benefaction. So that all were to be preachers, and sent on the mission of puritanism. Indeed they did their errand effectually, and earned their founder's bounty to his wish. He had been educated in Christ's College, which he prefers, in many of his statutes, to any other, in default of proper subjects for preferment in his own. The reason is evident. At that time it was as great an harbour of puritans as his own was afterwards. That the heads of the faction plainly saw what their popular doctrines would end in, is notorious from a passage in the 37 statute; where the founder at such a distance supposes that the episcopal œconomy might be laid aside, by ordering his preachers to be instituted, in that case, by those who had their authority. The last statute goes so far in the true puritan style as to say, and declare, that he had founded the college upon the sole principle of its sending forth preachers from it, whose business was to preach the Christian religion to the people: which was as much as to say, that the doctrines of the church of England were not so, and that the people were still heathens. By the same statute, it looks as if he grudged the fellows the scanty provision he had made for them; for by a new statute, a year or two after the former statutes were given, he obliges them to take their doctor of divinity's degree at the usual standing, and to quit their fellowships within a year afterwards, whether they were provided with a living or not. It was thought so hard and cruel, that the

statute was abrogated by King Charles I. The college, by great good fortune, on a change of the times, took new measures and a more generous turn, and is now as liberal in its manners and profession, as if it had been founded on the most liberal principles."

Sir Walter Mildmay having been himself educated in Christ's College, it is by no means surprising that he should feel an attachment for that foundation; and he chose one of its fellows, Lawrence Chaderton, to be the first master of Emmanuel. Chaderton, who was a learned man, was a remarkable instance of longevity, reaching, according to some accounts, the great age of 103 years. He resigned the mastership in 1622, after having held the office thirty-eight years; but he still continued to reside in the college, and, dying in 1640, was buried in the college chapel. He was succeeded by John Preston, a fellow of Queen's College; and it does not appear that any member of Christ's College was ever called in to take the mastership after the founder's first appointment. Richard Holdsworth, the fourth master, had been previously a fellow of St. John's College; and his successor, Anthony Tuckney, was in return removed in 1664 from the mastership of Emmanuel to that of St. John's.

In the age which followed the time of Sir Walter Mildmay, a puritanical foundation could not want patrons and protectors, and Emmanuel College was speedily enriched by the bounty of numerous benefactors. Although Queen Elizabeth is said to have disapproved of the character of this college, yet we find her name at the head of the list of benefactors, she having given a rent charge of £16. 13*s*. 4*d*. In 1634, the number of fellowships had been increased to fourteen, twelve only of

which were on the foundation, and the number of scholarships had been increased from four to fifty. We may form an idea of the flourishing condition of the college at that time from Fuller's statement that the number of fellows, scholars, and students, in the year just mentioned, amounted to three hundred and ten; while the number of resident members of Trinity College, an ancient and far more extensive foundation, amounted at the same time to only four hundred and forty, and those of St. John's and Caius, the next in magnitude to Trinity, were respectively only one hundred and eighty-two, and two hundred and nine.

In Fuller's map of Cambridge (A.D. 1634), Emmanuel College is represented as a considerable pile of buildings, consisting of a long front facing the street, with two entrances which lead into what appear to be two separate small courts, beyond which is another larger court, or perhaps only the field, partly surrounded by buildings, and the rest enclosed by a wall. One peculiarity in this college marks distinctly the religious sentiments of the founder: the chapel was built north and south, contrary to the customary practice of building religious edifices east and west. Evelyn, who visited Cambridge in 1654, speaks of Sir Walter Mildmay's foundation in the following terms: "Emanuel Colledge, the zealous house, where to the hall they have a parler for y^{e} fellows. The chapell is reform'd, *ab origine*, built north and south, meanely erected, as is y^{e} librarie." *

Under the circumstances above stated, we need not be surprised that the destroyers of superstitious monu-

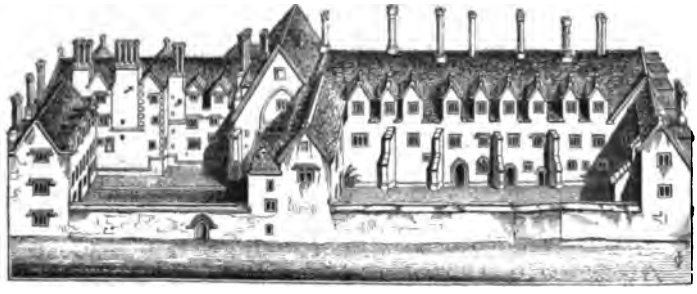
* Evelyn's Diary, vol. ii. p. 96.

ments, in 1643, found here "nothing to be done." As it has been already stated, this college was so far from suffering disgrace under the Commonwealth, that it furnished scholars to fill the greater number of the vacant places made throughout the University. The parliamentary visitors only ejected the master, Dr. Richard Holdsworth, and two fellows, Robert Soresby and William Sancroft. Dr. Holdsworth was too much distinguished for his attachment to the king to be allowed to retain his place; but both he and his successor, Anthony Tuckney, were men of high character, and seem to have been on terms of friendship after the ejection of the former. In a letter dated the 18th of Nov. 1648, Holdsworth writes to Sancroft, who had been his pupil,—"Mr. Tuckney was with me this week, to desire the use of my household goods,* and to look somewhat into my study; which I granted him on this condition, that he would use things well, and carry none with him, not so much as to look in, but only himself, and leave no books abroad. We had some speech of yourself. He bemoaned himself that you were so strange to him. I argued the case with him, upon the ground of conscience, which I conceived he ought freely to allow you. He very modestly assented, and promised to leave you to your liberty; and would take it very kindly, if you would not come to him as a master; yet, if but as a friend, he would take it for a special favour, and bid you very welcome."† Sancroft

* Probably in the college lodge.

† Cary's Memorials of the Civil War, 8vo. 1842, vol. ii. p. 58. There are several interesting letters between Sancroft and Dr. Holdsworth in this book.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.
FROM THE STREET



VIEW OF EMMANUEL COLLEGE.—FROM LOGGAN.

was allowed to retain his fellowship till 1649; but it appears by the foregoing letter that he would not acknowledge Tuckney as master of the college.

Among the masters of colleges furnished by Emmanuel during the Commonwealth, were Lazarus Seaman, made master of Peter House in 1644; Herbert Palmer, fellow, made master of Queen's College in the same year; Ralph Cudworth, fellow, master of Clare Hall in 1645; Thomas Hill, fellow, master of Trinity College in 1647; Thomas Horton, fellow, master of Queen's College in 1648; William Dell, fellow, master of Caius College in 1649; John Sadler, fellow, master of Magdalene College in 1650; and John Worthington, fellow, master of Jesus College in the same year.

On the Restoration, William Sancroft, the late ejected fellow, was made master of Emmanuel College; and the college itself underwent a thorough purification, even its statutes being in some parts altered. Among other things, the puritanical chapel fell to disgrace, and a new one was projected by Sancroft, who raised a subscription

for that purpose. The design was furnished by Sir Christopher Wren. The building was not completed till 1677, when it was consecrated,* and the old chapel was turned into a library, the remains of Lawrence Chaderton, first master of the college, and other persons buried there, being previously removed. In this year Sancroft, who had resigned the mastership in 1665, was made archbishop of Canterbury: in 1688 he was one of the prelates committed to the Tower by order of James II.; and in the year following he was deprived by act of parliament for refusing the oaths to King William. The college had now ceased to be considered puritanical, and in 1753, Carter exultingly states that "this leaven has been happily purged out a good while since." A considerable portion of the old buildings has been rebuilt, and in later years new buildings have been erected. The engraving on the preceding page exhibits the front of the old college, as it appeared in the time of Loggan.

BUILDINGS.—Emmanuel College presents towards the street a long front, consisting of a body and two wings, with a pediment in the centre, supported by four columns of the Ionic order. The entrance gateway leads to the principal court, which is 128 feet long by 107 broad, and contains the hall, the combination-room, and the master's lodge. The library (the old chapel) with the hall, and some new buildings in the Tudor style, form another small square.

The chapel, which is entered from the eastern piazza

* A copy of the act of consecration, taken from the register of Ely, will be found in Cole's MSS. vol. xxvii. p. 78. It is dated Sept. 29, 1677.

of the court, is 84 feet long, 30 broad, and 27 high, and is internally embellished with a marble flooring and a stuccoed ceiling. The painting on the altar-piece represents the prodigal son, painted by Amiconi. In the ante-chapel is hung a tablet containing the names of the subscribers to the erection of the new chapel.

The hall is said to occupy the site of the chapel of the Black Friars. It has a music gallery, a beautiful stuccoed ceiling, and two large oriel windows at the upper end. Among the paintings are a portrait of Sir Wolstan Dixie and Sir Walter Mildmay. The combination-room adjoining contains a good portrait of Mr. Hubbard, fellow of this college and registrar of the University. The master's lodge is chiefly remarkable for a handsome picture gallery. Among the portraits are, Sir Walter Mildmay, with the inscription, "By Vansomer, ætat. suæ 66, Anno Dom. 1558, Virtute non Vi;" Sir Anthony Mildmay; Dr. Thomas Holbech, master of the college, in surplice and hood; Sir Francis Walsingham; Archbishop Sancroft, sitting at a writing table, by P. P. Lens; Francis Ashe, one of the benefactors, painted by Dobson; Rodolph Symonds, a 'curious painting;' John Fane, earl of Westmoreland, by Romney; Dr. Farmer, by Romney; Dr. Parr; Charles Jackson, bishop of Kildare, by Gainsborough; Sir William Temple, said to be by Sir Peter Lely; and Mr. Hubbard, by Gainsborough.

The library contains a good collection of books, and also a valuable collection of manuscripts. Among the books is a copy of Cicero de Officiis, printed by Faust in 1465, and formerly belonging to Prince Arthur, brother of Henry VIII., whose arms are in the title-page. Here

also are some portraits of benefactors, &c. Francis Ashe, Esq., gave to the college the manor of Shamborne in Norfolk for the purchase of books for the library.

EMINENT MEN.—Among the bishops educated in this college appear the names of William Bedell, bishop of Kilmore in 1629; Joseph Hall, one of King James's commissioners at the synod of Dort, bishop of Norwich in 1641; William Sancroft, already mentioned as archbishop of Canterbury in 1677; Francis Marsh, bishop of Limerick in 1677; Richard Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells in 1691; James Gardiner, bishop of Lincoln in 1694; Edward Chandler, bishop of Durham in 1730; Richard Hurd, bishop of Worcester in 1781; Thomas Percy, bishop of Dromore in 1782; Charles Manners Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury in 1804. Among the divines of a less elevated station in the church may be mentioned, Lawrence Chaderton, master of the college, and one of the translators of the Bible; John Downe, rector of Instow in Devonshire, a writer against the papists and puritans; Ralph Cudworth, so well known by his 'Intellectual System;' Samuel Cradock, author of the 'Harmony of the Evangelists;' Dr. William Claggett, rector of Bury in Suffolk, preacher at Gray's Inn, and chaplain to the king, author of several theological books; John Richardson, who wrote against Toland; James Wadsworth, who was converted to the Romish religion, and "exercised the pen" of Bishop Bedell; John Gifford; William Eyre; Ezekiel Culverwell; Robert Firmin; Jeremy Burrowes; Henry Lawrence; Stephen Marshall, a famous dissenting preacher; Thomas Shepheard, Samuel Hudson, Nathaniel Ward, Thomas Arthur, Thomas Doughty, &c., eminent puritans;

Stephen Charnocke, a nonconformist preacher; Matthew Scrivener, author of 'A Body of Divinity;' William Gurnall; John Yates; Benedict Rively; Anthony Blackwall, author of 'The Sacred Classics defended;' and Dr. Nathaniel Marshall, the translator of the works of St. Cyprian, and author of the discourse on the penitential discipline of the Primitive Church.

Among distinguished men of other classes may be enumerated Samuel Foster, professor of astronomy at Gresham College, and author of a book on the use of the quadrant; Dr. John Baynbrigge, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford; Sir Robert Twysden, the eminent antiquary; Henry Pierrepont, marquess of Dorchester, who distinguished himself by his zeal in defence of the bishops at the beginning of the civil war; Matthew Poole, author of the famous Synopsis Criticorum; Dr. Edmund Castell, the learned orientalist; Joshua Barnes, the famous and eccentric Greek professor; Jerome Horrox, a young and promising astronomer; John Morton, author of the Natural History of Northamptonshire, and rector of Oxendon in that county; Sir William Temple, the statesman; Thomas Martyn, professor of botany in 1761, and author of the commentary on the Georgics of Virgil; Dr. Richard Farmer, the antiquary, and commentator on Shakespeare, master of the college; Henry Homer, editor of several of the classics; and the late Dr. Samuel Parr. When we speak of the antiquaries who have belonged to this college, we can hardly avoid repeating the name of Bishop Percy, the author of the 'Reliques of Early English Poetry.'

Benefactors.—The list of benefactors to this college is extremely numerous. As we have already stated, at

the head of them stands the name of Queen Elizabeth. Next come the relations and friends of the founder, his brother-in-law Sir Francis Walsingham, and his descendants, Thomas and John, successive earls of Westmoreland (who subscribed severally five and two hundred pounds towards the erection of the new buildings), Henry Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, and his brother Sir Francis Hastings, Sir Robert Jermyn of Rushbrook in Suffolk, Sir Henry Killigrew, Sir Henry Mildmay of Essex, and his lady Grace Mildmay. The earl of Huntingdon gave the advowsons of Loughborough, Thurcaston, Aller, North Cadbury, "and Piddleton, but the last was lost to the college by some flaw in the donation."* Emmanuel College owes much also to different citizens of London, who probably favoured it on account of its puritanical character. Among its benefactors we find the names of three lord mayors, Sir Wolstan Dixie (1586), who founded two fellowships and four scholarships, which are not on the foundation (restricted to relations of the founder or students educated at the school of Market Bosworth in Leicestershire); Sir John Hart; and Sir Thomas Skinner. Other London benefactors were, Francis Ashe, a merchant of London, who founded ten exhibitions of ten pounds a year and gave the manor of Shamborne in Norfolk for buying books; Elizabeth Walters, relict of Richard Girdler of London, who founded two fellowships; William Ekin, mercer and alderman of London; Anthony Radclyffe, alderman of London; &c. Archbishop Sancroft, besides what he did for the building of the new chapel, gave the college the advowson of Fressingfield cum Withersdale in

* Carter, p. 352.

Suffolk, some fee-farm rents in the same county, and a perpetual annuity paid out of the exchequer, which last was appropriated to the support of the free school of Harleston in Norfolk. Other miscellaneous benefactors were, Sir Samuel Lennard, of West Wickham in Kent; Dr. Alexander Howell, dean of St. Paul's; Dr. Edward Leeds, master of Clare Hall; Dr. Harvey, warden of Merton College, Oxford; Dr. Branthwait, master of Caius College; Robert Johnson, archdeacon of Leicester, who founded four exhibitions of twenty-four pounds, with a preference to the schools of Oakham and Uppingham; Alice Owen, who founded a fellowship and a scholarship; John Freston, Esq., of Altofts in Yorkshire, who founded a fellowship and two scholarships; Dr. John Richardson, fellow of this college and afterwards master of Trinity College; Richard Knightly, Esq., of Preston in Northumberland; Walter Richards, who founded two exhibitions of twelve pounds a year, with preference to Christ's Hospital; Dr. Benjamin Whichcot, fellow of this college and afterwards provost of King's College, who founded four exhibitions of four shillings a week; Dr. John Bretton, master of the college, who gave the advowson of Wallington in Hertfordshire; Dr. George Thorpe, fellow of this college, who founded five exhibitions of twenty-four pounds a year, with preference to the sons of orthodox clergymen; the Rev. John Brown, fellow of the college, who founded two exhibitions of seven shillings and sixpence a week, and, according to Carter, gave fifty pounds a year to augment the mastership; Nicholas Aspinal, a scholar of the college; Dr. Sudbury, dean of Durham; Lady Sadler; Mrs. Anne Hunt, who founded two exhibitions for

scholars born in Suffolk; Mr. Hubbard, who gave an exhibition of twelve pounds a year to the best of Dr. Thorpe's scholars; Dr. Smith, an exhibition of sixteen pounds per annum, with a preference to Durham and Newcastle schools; Sir Busick Harwood, an exhibition of ten pounds a year, with preference to a medical student; Lady Romney, two exhibitions, each of twelve pounds a year; and several other persons, to whom the college is indebted for smaller benefactions.

PATRONAGE.—Emmanuel College has the appointment of masters to the three schools of Godmanchester in the county of Huntingdon, Harleston in Norfolk, and Bungay in Suffolk.

The livings at present in the patronage of this college, are, the rectory of Twyford in Hampshire; that of Wallington in Hertfordshire; the vicarage of Stanground, and the rectories of Farcet and Thurning in Huntingdonshire; the rectories of Loughborough and Thurcaston in Leicestershire; the vicarage of Melton Parva in Norfolk; the rectory of Upper Boddington in Northamptonshire; that of North Luffenham in the county of Rutland; the rectories of Aller and North Cadbury, and the vicarages of Brompton Regis and Winsford in Somersetshire; and, in Suffolk, the vicarages of Fressingfield cum Withersdale and Ilketshall St. Anne, and the rectories of Preston and Brantham cum East Bergholt.

F Mackenzie

J. Le Keux

SAINT KATHARINE'S HALL.

EAST FRONT OF CATHERINE HALL.

CATHERINE HALL.

CATHERINE HALL is one of the smallest colleges in the University of Cambridge, and owes its foundation to the piety of a private individual. Dr. Robert Wodelarke, a native of Northamptonshire, was provost of King's College from 1452 to 1479, and chancellor of the University in 1459 and 1462. On his elevation to the provostship of King's College, he was the last of the foundation, or original, fellows of that house. About the year 1457, Wodelarke purchased four tenements, situated on the north side of the Milnestrete, between his own college and the still more recent foundation of Queen's, with the intention of endowing a hall on the site. Two of these tenements had previously belonged

to Edward Storey, bishop of Carlisle and provost of Michael House. Wodelarke appears to have been hindered from putting his design into immediate execution by the civil wars which followed; and it was not till eighteen years afterwards, in 1475, that he obtained a license of King Edward IV. for the foundation of Catherine Hall, which he endowed for a master and three fellows.

The first benefactors of this hall appear to have been the founder's relations and private friends. His sister, Isabel Canterbury, stands at the head. William Coote demised money to the founder to aid in building a library and chapel. In 1505, William Tayland, of Duddington in the county of Huntingdon, left a hundred pounds to the college, then a large sum. The original chapel stood on the site of what was afterwards made into the college garden. In the time of Caius the number of resident members was thirty-two. Towards the end of the sixteenth century they appear to have increased rapidly, and the buildings were found to be too small. Dr. John Gostlyn, (M.D.) master of Caius College from 1611 to 1626, gave to Catherine Hall the Bull Inn, immediately adjoining to it. This munificent individual gave another inn, the Rose and Crown, to his own college. The revenues of Catherine Hall had so far increased during the first half of the sixteenth century, that the visitors who were sent down to the University by King Edward VI., ordained that the number of fellowships should be increased to six. In the time of Fuller the number of resident members had increased to "above a hundred."

The writer just mentioned gives the following character of Catherine Hall at that time: "This," he says,

"may be termed Aula Bella, (if not a proper) a pretty hall, even by the confession of the poet so critical in the word,—

Sed qui bellus homo, Cotta, pusillus homo.

What thing is in itself but small,
That, Cotta, we do pretty call.

And the beholding of this house mindeth me of what Sir Thomas More writeth of a she favourite of King Edward the Fourth, as to this particular conformity betwixt them (otherwise far be it from me to resemble this virgin hall to a wanton woman), namely, that 'there was nothing in her body one could have changed, except one would have wished her somewhat higher.' Lowness of endowment, and littleness of receipt, is all can be cavilled at in this foundation, otherwise proportionably most complete in chapel, cloisters, library, hall, &c. Indeed this house was long town-bound (which hindered the growth thereof), till Dr. Goslin, that good physician, cured it of that disease, by giving the Bull Inn thereunto, so that since it hath flourished with buildings, and students, lately more numerous than in greater colleges."

The chapel of Catherine Hall appears to have afforded a rich harvest to the iconoclasts: Dowsing informs us that, "Dec. 26, 1643, we pulled down St. George and the Dragon, and the popish St. Katharine; Dr. Brownrigge, master and a bishop, maintained that more reverence was due to a place called a church, than to any other place, and that the communion-cup ought not to be used on any other account whatsoever. We also broke down John Baptist there; and these words, *Orate pro anima sua, qui fecit hanc fenestram, i. e.* Pray for the

soul of him that made this window." Dr. Brownrigge was a remarkably staunch royalist, and for his zeal in preaching the doctrine of unreserved obedience to the crown, he was deprived of the mastership, and severely treated in other respects. He was one of the divines allowed by the parliament to attend the king, during the treaty of the Isle of Wight.

Carter remarks on Dowsing's account of the operations of the commissioners in Catherine Hall,—"All this was done in the old chapel, and when their hands were in, they might have pulled down the whole, which would have saved the society that expense, which they were obliged to be at a few years after." In the time of Dr. Eachard, master of Catherine Hall from 1675 to 1696, and chiefly by his exertions, a new chapel was begun, which was completed by his successor, Sir William Dawes, Bart., master from 1696 to 1713, when he was advanced to the archbishopric of York. Sir William was in various other respects a benefactor to his college: he procured a grant of a prebend of the church of Norwich from Queen Anne, with the consent of Lord Chancellor Harcourt, to be annexed to the mastership, so that since his time the master of Catherine Hall is always, ex officio, a prebendary of Norwich. The present chapel, the work of the two masters just mentioned, was consecrated in 1704, by Simon Patrick, bishop of Ely.

The fellowships of the original foundation are open to natives of all parts of England, but there cannot be more than two of the same county at the same time. Eight bye-fellowships have been subsequently founded; one by Mr. Frankland, appropriated to a scholar from Coventry School; one by Mr. Holway, which is called

the conduct fellowship; and six by Mrs. Mary Ramsden, with a preference first to natives of Yorkshire, and afterwards to Lincolnshire. The fellows on this last foundation are not required to take orders; and persons are ineligible after their twenty-fourth year. These fellowships were named the Skirne fellowships, by the express will of the foundress, whose relation of this name had been a member and benefactor of the college. Mrs. Ramsden also founded ten scholarships, with the same preference to Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; a scholarship was founded by Mr. Franklin, appropriated to Tamworth School; and two by Mr. Holway, appropriated to Eton or Merchant Tailors' School. There are also a number of small scholarships which are perfectly open. The king is the visitor of this college.

The present buildings of the college are almost entirely modern, having been built chiefly since the year 1700. Considerable alterations and additions were made soon after the foundation of the Skirne fellowships. Carter, in 1753, says, "the college is now purchasing several tenements in Trumpington Street, contiguous to the college, which are to be pulled down, to make room for a new building, wherein are to be apartments for these new fellows and scholars, with a library in front."

Buildings.—Catherine Hall stands opposite the front of Corpus Christi College, and occupies the ground lying between Trumpington Street and Queen's College Lane. The entrance was formerly from the lane, to which it still presents a very long front, with a gate. On the opposite side, the court, which measures a hundred and eighty feet by a hundred and twenty, is open towards the street, from which it is separated by iron palisadoes and

by a piece of ground planted with elms. The buildings of this college present no very remarkable feature. The chapel, hall, and other offices, form the north side of the court; and the master's lodge is on the south side, in face of Trumpington Street.

The CHAPEL is a plain room, seventy-five feet long, thirty broad, and thirty-six in height. Its two founders, Dr. Eachard and Archbishop Dawes, are buried in it; and in the ante-chapel is a handsome marble monument, erected by the latter in memory of his lady, who was also interred in this chapel. Here likewise is a monument to the memory of Dr. John Addenbrooke, the founder of the hospital which bears his name. He was a native of Swinford Regis in Staffordshire, was a fellow of Catherine Hall, and, dying on the 7th of June, 1719, at the age of thirty-nine, was buried in the chapel of his college.

The HALL adjoins to the chapel, and is a handsome room, forty-two feet long, by twenty-four in breadth. It contains a painting of Robert Wodelarke, the founder. In the COMBINATION-ROOM are portraits of Bishop Sherlock, by Vanloe, and of Dr. John Gostlyn, and a fine painting of St. Catherine, the latter brought from Venice by Sir Charles Bunbury. The MASTER'S LODGE also contains several pictures, among which are four portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The LIBRARY, extending over the hall and combination-room, was fitted up at the expense of Bishop Sherlock, who bequeathed his own valuable collection of books to the college, and left money for a stipend to the librarian, who receives £20 a year, with rooms rent-free.

EMINENT MEN.—Catherine Hall is remarkable for

the number of distinguished and profound theologians who have been educated within its walls. Amongst them were the following bishops: Edwin Sandys, (master of the college,) archbishop of York in 1576; John Mey, (master,) bishop of Carlisle in 1577; John Overall, (master,) bishop of Norwich in 1614; William Forster, (fellow,) bishop of Sodor and Man in 1633; Ralph Brownrigge, (master,) bishop of Exeter in 1642; Offspring Blackall, (fellow,) bishop of Exeter in 1707; Sir William Dawes, (master,) archbishop of York in 1714; Francis Hutchinson, bishop of Down and Connor in Ireland, in 1720; John Lang, (fellow,) bishop of Norwich in 1723; Benjamin Hoadly, (fellow,) bishop of Winchester in 1734; John Hoadly, (fellow,) archbishop of Armagh in 1742; Samuel Bradford, bishop of Rochester; John Thomas, bishop of Lincoln in 1743; and Thomas Sherlock, (master,) bishop of London in 1748. Of these, Sandys, Overall, Hoadly, Dawes, and Sherlock, were famous both as preachers and as writers. John Bradford, the celebrated martyr, was also of this house.

Among other learned divines of Catherine Hall we may enumerate the names of, Dr. John Lightfoot, the well-known orientalist, who was master of the college in 1650; Dr. John Eachard, master in 1675; John Strype, the historian of the Reformation and of the Church; Benjamin Calamy; Dr. Sibbs, master of the college in 1626; Henry Hickman, a noted nonconformist, who removed hence to a fellowship in Magdalen College, Oxford; John Ellis; James Bonnel; Dr. John Jeffery, archdeacon of Norwich; and Joseph Milner, author of the History of the Church of Christ. John Ray, the naturalist, and Dr. Wotton, the critic, were originally mem-

THE CHAPEL.

bers of this college, but they removed and became fellows, the former of Trinity College, the latter of St. John's. Archbishop Sandys was one of the translators of Queen Elizabeth's bible; and Bishop Overall was employed upon that of King James I., and composed the Convocation Book.

Benefactors.—This college, from a small beginning, has been raised to its present condition by the number of its benefactors. Carter enumerates forty-four, among whom were eight masters of the college, (Thomas Green, master in 1523, Edmund Hounde, in 1577, Richard Sibbs, in 1626, John Eachard, in 1675, Sir William Dawes, in 1696, Thomas Sherlock, in 1714, Thomas

Crosse, in 1720, and Edward Hubbard, in 1736,) and two masters of other colleges, (Robert Shorton, master of Pembroke Hall in 1519, and John Gostlyn, master of Caius College in 1611.) Bishop Sherlock, Mr. Thomas Neale, of Bramfield, in Suffolk, and Mr. Thomas Buck, the university printer, are named among the benefactors to the library. Dr. Addenbrooke was likewise a benefactor to his college.

PATRONAGE.—The patronage of Catherine Hall is small, consisting only of four benefices,—the rectory of Coton, in Cambridgeshire; the vicarage of Ridgewell, in Essex; and the rectories of Gimingham and Trunch, in Norfolk.

DOWNING COLLEGE.

THIS is the most recent foundation in the University. The piece of ground which it occupies was formerly known by the name of St. Thomas's Leas, and was in ancient times a favourite place of amusement for the students of the University.

The founder of this college was Sir George Downing, Bart., of Gamlingay Park, in Cambridgeshire. He was descended from ~~Dr. Calibut~~ Downing, one of the preachers in the parliamentarian army, and a great man with the long parliament: his son, afterwards Sir George Downing, was Cromwell's envoy to the States General. When King Charles II. was travelling in disguise in Holland, to visit the queen mother, attended only by Lord Falkland, he put up at an inn: after he had been there some time, the landlord came to these strangers and said there was a beggar-man at the door, very shabbily dressed, who was very importunate to be admitted to them; on which the king seemed surprised, and after speaking to Lord Falkland, bade the landlord admit him. As soon as this beggar-man entered, he pulled off his beard (which he had put on for a disguise) and fell on his knees, and said he was Mr. Downing, the resident from Oliver Cromwell; and that he had received advice of this intended visit of his majesty to the queen; and informed him that if he ventured any farther he would be assassinated. He begged secrecy of the king, as his life depended upon it, and departed. The king was amazed at this, and said to Lord Falkland, "How could this

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DOWNING COLLEGE,

AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED

be known? There were but you and the queen knew of it." Therefore the queen must have mentioned this to somebody, who gave information of it to his enemies. However, the king returned, and the design was thus prevented. After the Restoration, Sir George Downing was rewarded, made a baronet, and appointed farmer of the customs, &c., whereby he raised a large estate.

Sir George Downing, by a will dated 20th December, 1717, devised his estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, first to Sir Jacob Garrard Downing, and afterwards to other relations in succession, and in failure thereof to build and found a college in this University, upon a plan to be approved by the two archbishops and the masters of St. John's and Clare Hall. This direction was the reason for giving them the power which they possess in elections and other matters by the charter and statutes. The words of the will are as follows: "And for default of such issue, to the use and behoof of the said James earl of Salisbury, Charles earl of Carlisle, Nicholas Lechmere, John Pedley, and Robert Pullyn, and their heirs in trust nevertheless, that they do and shall, so soon as may be, by and with and out of the rents, issues, and profits of the premises, buy and purchase the inheritance and fee-simple of some piece of ground, lying and being in the town of Cambridge, proper and convenient for the erecting and building a college, and thereon shall erect and build all such houses, edifices, and buildings, as shall be fit and requisite for that purpose, which college shall be called by the name of Downing's College: and my will is that a charter royal be sued for and obtained for the founding such

college, and incorporating a body collegiate by that name, in and within the University of Cambridge: which college or collegiate body shall consist of such head or governor, and of such fellows, scholars, members, and other persons for the time being, and shall be maintained, governed, and ordered by such laws, rules, and orders, and in such manner, and therein shall be professed and taught such useful learning as my said trustees, or their heirs, (by, and with the consent and approbation of the most rev^{d}. the abps. of Canterbury and York, and the masters of St. John's College and Clare Hall, in the said University of Cambridge, in being at the time of the founding of the said college,) shall direct, prescribe, and appoint: and immediately from and after the founding and incorporating such college or body collegiate as aforesaid, the said James earl of Salisbury, Charles earl of Carlisle, N. Lechmere, J. Pedley, and R. Pullyn, and their heirs, shall stand and be seized of all and singular the said manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in trust for the said collegiate body, and their successors for ever. And as for touching or concerning such of the said manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and premises whereof or wherein I have or am possessed of any estate for any term or terms of years, I do hereby declare and appoint that they, the said James earl of Salisbury, Charles earl of Carlisle, N. Lechmere, J. Pedley, and R. Pullyn, and their executors and administrators, shall stand possessed thereof in trust that they the said James earl of Salisbury, &c., and their executors and administrators, shall from time to time assign and convey the same unto such person or persons as shall be intitled

to the actual possession of my said lands of inheritance by virtue of the limitations thereof herein before mentioned."

Sir George Downing died in 1749, and Sir Jacob in 1764, and (the other devisees having previously died without issue) the foundation ought immediately to have been carried into execution. But the estates were in the possession of Lady Downing, and afterwards of her devisees, without any real title, and when the University sued in chancery for the establishment of the college, the party in possession resisted the suit in that court. On the 15th of July, 1768, the cause was tried in the court of chancery: the chief justice of the common pleas delivered his opinion first, and in a very full argument, entered into every part of the question; the result of his opinion was clearly in favour of the University. The master of the rolls spoke next, and concluded to the same effect; and the chancellor, after a most sensible and ingenious argument, declared his concurrence with both his assessors. They all seemed to consider it as a case requiring a solemn argument and hearing, more on account of the value of the property than the difficulties attending it; and very fully and satisfactorily answered all the objections that had been taken. No particular directions were given by the chancellor as to the mode of executing the trust: he went no further than establishing Sir George Downing's will, and declaring that the trusts under it were legal, and such as the court would carry into execution under its own directions. In 1769, a decree was obtained in favour of the foundation. The persons named as trustees in the

founder's will having also died in his lifetime, the execution of the trusts devolved upon the heirs at law; who, after combating a long series of opposition and litigation, and overcoming obstacles of various descriptions, preferred a petition to the crown for a charter; and at length, in 1800, the privy council decided to recommend the foundation to his majesty. On the 22nd of September, 1800, the great seal was affixed to the charter by Lord Loughborough. By this charter the college is incorporated, with all the privileges belonging to any college in the University, and endowed with the estate devised by the founder, with a power to hold landed property (in addition thereto) to the value of £1500 per annum. The statutes for the government of the college were framed in July, 1805, and shortly afterwards the stipends of the members began to be paid. By these statutes it is provided that no new foundation shall be ever engrafted on this college which shall be inconsistent with the charter and statutes. But the college may accept any additions to their property in augmentation of the number or value of their present appointments, or to be applied in any other manner consistent with their present constitution. There is also a power given to the four electors and the master, to alter the statutes, on application by a certain portion of the college.

The next thing was to choose a site for the new foundation, and a piece of ground of nearly thirty acres having been purchased for this purpose, the first stone of the building was laid on the 18th of May, 1807, on which was placed a brass plate with the following inscription:

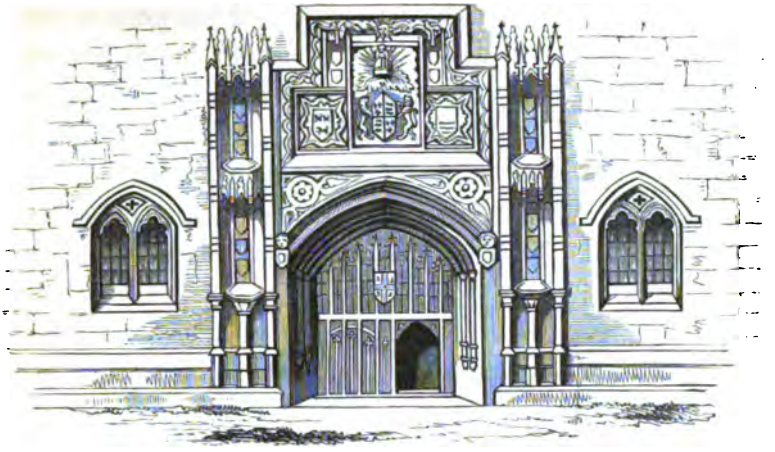
COLLEGIVM . DOWNINGENSE
IN . ACADEMIA . CANTABRIGIÆ
GEORGIVS . DOWNING . DE . GAMLINGAY
IN . EODEM . COMITATV . BARONETTVS
TESTAMENTO . DESIGNAVIT
OPIBVSQVE . MVNIFICE . INSTRVXIT
ANNO . SALVTIS . M.DCC.XVII.
REGIA . TANDEM . CHARTA . STABILIVIT
GEORGIVS . TERTIVS . OPTIMVS . PRINCEPS
ANNO M.DCCC.
HÆC . VERO . ÆDIFICII . PRIMORDIA
MAGISTER . PROFESSORES . ET . SOCII
POSVERVNT
QVOD . AD . RELIGIONIS . CVLTVM
JVRIS . ANGLICANI . ET . MEDICINÆ . SCIENTIAM
ET . AD . RECTAM . JVVENTVTIS . INGENVÆ
DISCIPLINAM . PROMOVENDAM
FELICITER . EVENIAT.

The design for the buildings was furnished by Wilkins: they are to consist of one spacious quadrangle, in the Grecian style of architecture, entirely faced with Ketton stone. The south-west side, and part of the south-east side of the square, containing the hall, the combination-room, the master's lodge, the residences of the two professors, and apartments for the fellows, are already completed, and have cost about £60,000. The master's lodge and the hall form the wings of the grand south front, and are adorned with porticoes, &c., of the Ionic order. The capitals of the pillars, and the other architectural ornaments, are richly sculptured. The centre building of this front will comprise the chapel and library.

The college was opened in May, 1821, when undergraduates were admitted to reside and keep terms: when

completed, it will consist of a master, two professors, one of the laws of England, and one of medicine, sixteen fellows, (two of whom are to be clerical,) two chaplains, and six scholars. The fellowships and scholarships are free from any restriction or preference with respect to county, and are open to candidates of both universities. The lay fellows are to vacate their fellowships at the expiration of *twelve* years, unless, under particular circumstances, they obtain a license to hold them for a longer term. The clerical fellowships are tenable for life.

PATRONAGE.—This college at present possesses only two livings, the vicarage of Tadlow, and the rectory of East Hatley, both in Cambridgeshire.



OLD ENTRANCE TO THE SCHOOLS.—FROM LOGGAN.

THE SCHOOLS.

We have very little information relating to the position or character of the Schools in the earlier ages of our University History. They held then a more important place than at present in the University system, because all the lectures and disputations were carried on in them. In the infancy of the University, and perhaps till the foundation of colleges, the most important school was that named the Glomery School (Schola Glomeriæ), which appears to have stood not far from the site of the present Schools. No satisfactory account of the derivation and meaning of the word *Glomery* has yet been given; but it has been discovered as used at an early period in the University of Orleans,* which, combined with the story told by the continuator of

* See the note on the Cambridge edition of Fuller's History of the University, pp. 52, 53.

the history of Ingulf (who has published his work under the name of Petrus Blesensis), seems to prove beyond any doubt an early connexion between the University of Orleans and that of Cambridge. At a later period the schools are said to have been held in private houses, which were hired for that purpose by the University from ten years to ten years, during which period they were not to be diverted to any other use. Whether this be strictly true or not, it appears certain that at an early period the University had public schools, built at their own cost, in the same place which they now occupy, or rather on part of it, for they are said to have formed a low mean building.

It appears that the west side of the present quadrangle was erected before the end of the fourteenth century: it was built at the charges of the University, with the aid of a pecuniary bequest by Sir Robert Thorpe, who died in 1372, on ground bought of Benet (or Corpus Christi) College, and contained on the ground floor the Philosophy Schools, commonly called the Bachelors' Schools, and on the floor above the Physic and Law Schools. The north side of the quadrangle, containing on the ground the Divinity Schools, and above them the regent and non-regent houses, is said to have been finished about the year 1400. Fuller describes the regent and non-regent houses as "having something of chapel character and consecration in them, as wherein some university devotions are performed."* The south side was built, at the cost of graduates and others, by Laurence Booth, bishop of Durham, when chancellor of the University (1456-1458); it contained the logic or

* Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge, p. 160.

sophister schools, "where (says Fuller) daily disputations, and the bachelors' commencement is kept," and, on the floor above, the Greek schools. The remaining part of the building, forming the east side of the quadrangle, was built in 1475, by Thomas Rotheram, archbishop of York, and contained on the ground floor the vestry where the doctors robed themselves, and the consistory, or vice-chancellor's court; the upper floor of this side was appropriated to the library. The beautiful gateway to this side of the building is represented in our wood-cut, taken from the view in Loggan.

The Schools remained thus disposed through the seventeenth century, but the changes in the system of teaching, and the increase of the library and erection of the Senate House, caused a great alteration. At present the ground floor only of the old building is occupied by the Schools. On the west side of the quadrangle is the Philosophy School, where the disputations are still held by the sophs, or third year men, although they are now reduced to a mere form. The north side is occupied by the Divinity School; the south, by the school for Civil Law and Physic, where the candidates for degrees in those faculties perform their statutable exercises; and the east by a lecture-room, fitted up in 1795, which is used by the Norrisian and other professors. In 1812, a statue of Glory, by John Baratta, of Florence, presented to the University by Peter Burrell, Esq., was removed to the Law School from the Senate House, where its place was supplied by the statue of Pitt, by Nollekens. A lady, who appears to have been a zealous Whig, wrote the following lines on the occasion of this removal:

THE LAW SCHOOL.

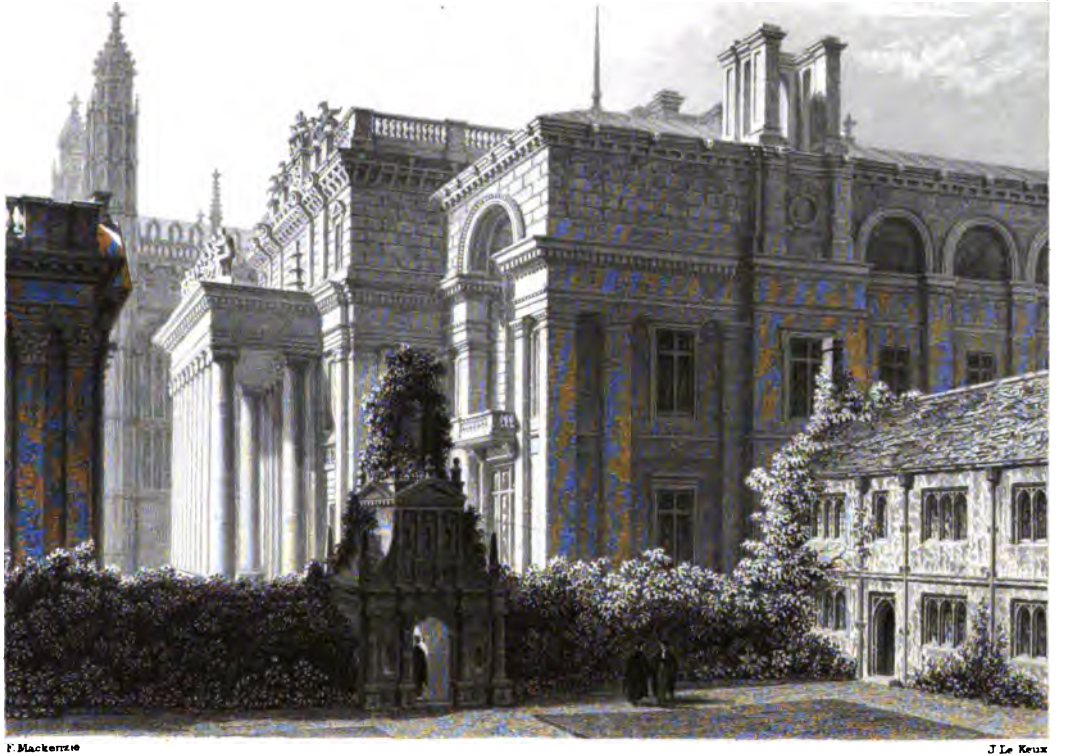
"Sons of Sapience, you here a fair emblem display;
For wherever Pitt went, he drove Glory away."

Which were answered by a Tory member of the University:

"Why thus exclaim, and thus exert your wit,
At making Glory here give place to Pitt?
We 'll raise his statue of the finest stone,
For never here a brighter Glory shone."

The Law School also contains a plan of the city of Jerusalem made in 1678; and an old painting representing two processions of the University, in which are introduced seventy-four figures in the academic costume of the sixteenth century.

Connected with the north end of the Philosophy School is an apartment containing the geological and mineralogical collection, with some other curiosities,



F Mackenzie J Le Keux

THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY,

AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED

given to the University in 1727, by John Woodward, M.D., the founder of the professorship of geology. This is known as the Woodwardian Museum. Adjoining to the Divinity School is the registrary's office, in which is deposited the embroidered canopy of cloth of gold, which was carried over Queen Elizabeth when she visited the University in 1564.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

It appears from the ancient statutes, that the University possessed a public library at least as early as the beginning of the fifteenth century, although we find no other mention made of it previous to the erection of the east side of the quadrangle of the Schools in 1475. Thomas Rotheram, archbishop of York, who built it, and Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London (afterwards of Durham), gave or left their books to this library, both manuscript and printed, a part of which remained there in the time of Caius, although he complains that many of them had been lost.* Caius has given a list of the older books belonging to the library in his time, which seems to prove that the collection was not very extensive. When Fuller wrote, the library had been greatly enlarged. "At this day the library (or libraries shall I say?) of three successive archbishops, Painfull Parker, Pious Grindall, Politic Bancroft, (on the miscarriage of Chelsea College, to which first they were bequeathed,) are bestowed upon Cambridge, and are beautifully shelved, (at the costs, as I am informed, of

* Caius, Histor. Cantebr. Acad. p. 82.

Sir John Woollaston, alderman of London,) so that our library will now move the beam, though it cannot weigh it down, to even the scale with Oxford. As for the Schools themselves, though our aunt boasteth, that it is not worthy to carry the books after Oxford library for the statefulness of the edifice; yet sure the difference is more in the case than in the jewels therein contained." The library, thus enlarged, occupied the east and south sides of the quadrangle. John Evelyn, who visited Cambridge in 1654, says, "The schooles are very despicable, and public librarie but meane, tho' somewhat improv'd by the wainscotting and books lately added by the Bp. Bancroft's library and MSS. They shew'd us little of antiquity, onely K. James's works, being his owne gift and kept very reverently."* This presentation copy of the works of King James is still carefully preserved: it is splendidly bound in velvet and gold, and embellished with the royal arms, with the words *Jacobus R. D. D.* written with the king's own hand.

The next great addition to the University Library was made by King George I., who gave to it the library of Dr. Moore, bishop of Ely, comprising thirty thousand volumes, and a considerable number of manuscripts, which he had purchased for six thousand guineas. The upper part of the north and west sides of the quadrangle were now added to the library, which was thus made to run entirely round the court; and at the same time a subscription was opened for fitting up and enlarging and repairing the building, to which George I. contributed £2000, the prince of Wales £1000, and £2000 more after his accession to the throne as George II.;

* Evelyn's Diary, vol. ii. p. 96.

and Charles, duke of Somerset, the archbishop of York, and the earl of Anglesey, five hundred pounds each. With the money thus raised, the library was not only fitted up and ornamented internally, but a new front was erected, with a spacious piazza, and surmounted by a handsome balustrade, which now conceals what remains of the old front of the Schools. At the period of the donation by George I., the two Universities were distinguished by their zeal on the opposite sides in politics. Oxford, as the Tory University, was disaffected to the then established order of things, and a troop of horse had been lately quartered there; and the well-known poet Dr. Trapp, an Oxford man and a zealous Tory, composed the following epigram on the king's gift to Cambridge:

"Our royal master saw, with heedful eyes,
The wants of his two Universities:
Troops he to Oxford sent, as knowing,—why
That learned body wanted loyalty:
But books to Cambridge gave, as well discerning,
That that right loyal body wanted learning."

A staunch Whig of Peter House in Cambridge, Sir William Browne, wrote the following reply:

"The king to Oxford sent his troop of horse,
For Tories own no argument but force;
With equal care to Cambridge books he sent,
For Whigs allow no force but argument."

Since this period the University Library has been greatly enlarged, not only by the copies of all new books to which it is entitled by Act of Parliament, but by various benefactions and contributions. An estate at Ovingdon in Norfolk was bought with the money given

to the University in 1666, by Tobias Rustat, Esq., M.A., yeoman of the robes to King Charles II., to be laid out in land, the rents to be applied in the purchase of *choice* books for the public library, and the income of it is nearly £ 200 per annum. William Worts, M.A., fellow of Caius College, formerly one of the esquire bedels of this University, ordered by his will that the annual surplus of the rents and profits of his estate at Landbeach, in this county, producing about £ 500 per annum, after the discharge of the other outgoings, should be applied to the use of the public library. The Rev. John Manistre, M.A., late fellow of King's College, bequeathed £ 5000 to purchase books. A quarterly contribution of one shilling and sixpence from each member of the University, excepting sizars, is likewise made for the support of the library.

By these different additions, the library became gradually too large for the rooms previously appropriated to it; and the University having bought the site of the old court of King's College, it was determined to build on it an edifice with four fronts of stone, to comprise a new library, with the schools, various museums and lecture-rooms, and a registering and record office. The design of Mr. Cockerell was selected, and the north side is now completed, but the want of sufficient funds renders it a slow undertaking. The floor of this part of the building will be occupied by the Museum of Natural History, including geology and botany. The floor above throughout the building is to be appropriated to the library, which will be capable of containing five hundred thousand volumes, besides which there will be separate rooms for manuscript and rarer books, with

a reading-room. The whole of the building yet erected is of stone, chiefly Portland, externally, and every part fire-proof, the floors being throughout of brick, supported on stone pillars and iron beams.

The management of the library is committed to syndics, who are, the vice-chancellor, the heads of colleges, all doctors in each faculty, the orator, and all public professors, the proctors and scrutators. They meet in the library on the first Monday after the division of every term, and oftener if necessary; and to them, or the major part, not less than five, of whom the vice-chancellor must always be one, full powers are committed for the better regulating of the same. All members of the Senate, bachelors in civil law and physic, and bachelors of arts, are entitled to the use of the library. The former are allowed to take out ten volumes at a time.

Strangers, or persons in *statu pupillari*, may be admitted into the library, if attended by one of the library keepers, or accompanied by some member of the University, not under the degree of bachelor of law or medicine. The library is closed on Sundays, and on the following days: Christmas Day; the Epiphany; the Purification; Ash Wednesday; Good Friday; Easter Monday and Tuesday; Holy Thursday; Whit Monday and Tuesday; November 5th; appointed fast days and thanksgivings; the day after each quarter day; and for four days immediately following September 29, exclusive of Sunday. On Saturdays it is open from ten till one; on Saints' days from twelve till three; and on other days from ten till three.

In the vestibule of the present library, at the foot

of the staircase, is a small collection of antiquities, including the famous antique colossal statue of the goddess Ceres, brought from Eleusis by Dr. E. D. Clarke and Mr. Cripps of Jesus College, and presented by those gentlemen to the University,—the pedestal was designed by Flaxman, from an original in the portico of the Temple of Minerva Polias at Athens, and executed by Tomson of Cambridge, (it was placed here July 1, 1803;)—the cippus or urn from the tomb of Euclid; a valuable collection of antique marbles, inscriptions, and bas-reliefs, chiefly brought from the shores of the Euxine Archipelago and Mediterranean by the same gentlemen, amongst which are, a representation, in marble, of an ancient scenic mask, from the ruins of the Theatre of Stratonice, presented by the Rev. Robert Walpole of Trinity College; an altar of Parian marble, brought from Delos; a marble bas-relief, brought from Athens by the earl of Aberdeen; a piece of sculpture, in bas-relief, representing Victory in her car, found in the castle of Pergamos in Lydia, and brought hither by the late Captain George Clarke, R.N., brother of the celebrated traveller. Here is also a fine bust of the late Dr. E. D. Clarke, executed by Chantrey. On the staircase are suspended drawings, by Lancelot Brown, Esq., the celebrated landscape-gardener, for the improvement of the college walks, and by Mr. Humfrey for a bath; designs by Mr. Soane for a museum; and an excellent whole-length painting, by Reinagle, of Mr. John Nicholson, a well-known bookseller of Cambridge, who died in 1796.

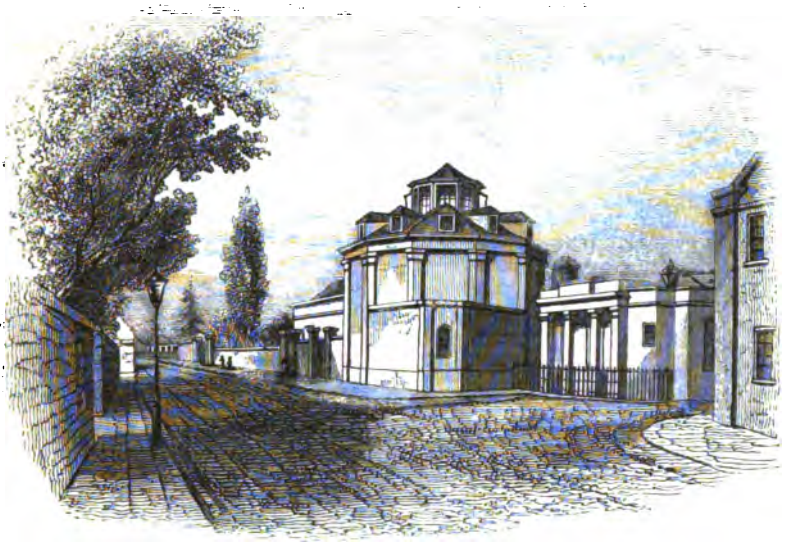
The Library contains about 100,000 printed books, and 2000 MSS. of almost every age and language. The

manuscripts are peculiarly valuable; among the most important may be mentioned the MS. of the Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in uncial letters, on vellum, in Greek and Latin, presented to the University by Theodore Beza, in 1581: it was found in the monastery of Saint Irenæus at Lyons, where it had lain concealed for a long time. A splendid and most accurate fac-simile of it was published at the expense of the University, in 1793, under the editorial care of Dr. Thomas Kipling. The MSS. were increased some years since by several valuable classical MSS., purchased at the sale of Dr. Askew's collection. Here is also a cabinet given by the late Rev. Archdeacon Lewis, which contains some valuable oriental manuscripts, and other curiosities: in the lower part is a curious Chinese pagoda, said by some to be made of rice, which has the appearance and consistence of marble; a sheet of paper four yards long by one and a half wide; the jaw of a shark; tusks of wild boars, &c. In the drawers are a book written on reed (supposed to be the ancient papyrus) with a stylus; a pack of Persian playing-cards on tortoise-shell, consisting of six suites; two medals of the king and queen of Denmark, &c. In the upper part of the cabinet is a beautiful copy of the Koran, remarkable for the excellence of the writing, on paper made from cotton; also a rich and splendid Persian MS. written in 1388, entitled '*The Wonders of the Creation;*' being a treatise on astronomy and natural history. This collection has lately been considerably enriched by some curious Indian manuscripts, amongst which are probably some of the most ancient which the East can produce. Part were presented to the University by Dr. Claudius Bu-

chanan, late provost of the college of Fort William, in Bengal; and the rest were the valuable bequest of the celebrated traveller, J. L. Burckhardt.

Among other curiosities in the library are a collection of coloured shells, most admirably done, and allowed to be exquisitely natural, presented to the University by the king of Denmark, in 1771; a cast of the face of Charles XII. of Sweden, taken a few hours after his death; a cast of Sir Isaac Newton; and casts from the faces of Pitt, Fox, and Perceval, taken by Nollekens, after their death.

In the north room of the library are the following paintings: Roger Gale, Esq., three-fourths, by Sir P. Lely; Charles II., small; Peter Gunning, bishop of Ely, half-length; John Moore, bishop of Ely, half-length; Charles Lord Viscount Townshend, half-length; Edmund Grindall, archbishop of Canterbury, half-length; Richard Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, three-fourths; the earl of Leicester, three-fourths; Queen Elizabeth, small; King James I., small; Prince Charles, son of James I., by D. Mytens; John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury; George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, three-fourths; the Lady Margaret, countess of Richmond, three-fourths; Dr. Richard Ling, chancellor in 1352; John Colet, D.D., dean of St. Paul's, three-fourths; George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, half-length, small; Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, half-length; King Charles I., by Vandyke; Cecil, Lord Burleigh, half-length, small; John Colson, M.A. F.R.S., professor of mathematics, 1739; Conyers Middleton, D.D.; Anthony Shepherd, D.D. F.R.S., by Vanderpuyle.



THE THEATRE OF ANATOMY, SHOWING THE NEW CORN MARKET.

THE ANATOMY SCHOOL.

THE study of anatomy in the University of Cambridge dates from a comparatively recent period. The professorship of physic was founded by King Henry VIII. in 1540. We know that at the beginning of the seventeenth century bodies of malefactors, or of strangers unclaimed, were dissected. But there was no professor of anatomy until 1707, when that professorship was founded by the University. The museum and lecture-rooms were formerly in an old building opposite the entrance gateway of Queen's College; but this being found inconvenient, and considered too mean, a new School of Anatomy has been recently erected in Downing Street, near the back of the old Botanical Garden. The Museum, which is appropriated to the use of the pro-

fessor of anatomy for the time being, originated in a small collection of preparations which were presented by Mr. Lawrence. It has been increased by the purchase of the museum of the late Sir B. Harwood, consisting of several hundred preparations, by a series of anatomical models in wax, executed at Florence and Bologna, and more recently by an additional grant from the common chest.

THE PITT PRESS.

We possess but a very obscure and defective account of the early history of printing in our University, although it seems probable that the art was practised here not many years after its introduction into England. Carter describes, as being preserved in the library of Corpus Christi College, a treatise on rhetoric, by a minorite named William de Saona, printed at Cambridge in 1478. Whether this be correct or not, it seems certain that the University had a printer named Sibert early in the sixteenth century. He is said to have been the first person in England who printed in Greek characters, and to have printed here in 1517 the first edition of Erasmus's treatise De Conscribendis Epistolis.* The two Universities obtained at an early period a kind of monopoly of printing. Henry the Eighth, at the suggestion, as it is said, of Cardinal Wolsey, granted to the University of Cambridge the privilege of having three printers to print *omnimodos libros*, in 1534, and soon

* See our account of Queen's College.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

afterwards three printers were chosen for life. The privileges of the University, in this respect, were on several occasions disputed by the London printers, particularly in 1622, when they were confirmed by King James I.

Until lately, the University Press occupied a building in Mill Lane, extending to Silver Street, near Queen's College. It was a mean house, and in many respects inconvenient. Some years ago it was thought necessary, on the ground of utility, as well as for the credit and dignity of the University, to erect a new building, for which purpose the Committee appointed to erect a statue to the memory of Pitt, in London, contributed the surplus of their fund. The design for the new printing-office was furnished by Edward Blore, Esq. The front, of which the most remarkable feature is a lofty Gothic tower resembling a church steeple, faces Trumpington Street, and forms one of the most prominent objects in entering the town from London. The internal arrangement, on the whole, is very appropriate to the object for which the edifice was intended.

The Pitt Press was opened with becoming ceremony on the 30th of April, 1833, by the Marquess Camden, who had laid the foundation stone in November, 1831. The following inscription was placed on the foundation stone:

IN HONOREM
GVLIELMI PITT
HVIVS ACADEMIAE OLIM ALVMNI
VIRI ILLVSTRIORIS QVAM VT VLLO INDIGEAT PRAECONIO
AEQVALES EIVS ET AMICI SVPERSTITES
CVRATORES PECVNIARVM TVM AB IPSIS TVM AB ALIIS
FAMAE EIVS TVENDAE

ERGO COLLATARVM
HOC AEDIFICIVM EXTRVI VOLVERVNT.
LAPIDEM AVSPICALEM SOLENNIBVS CAEREMONIIS STATVIT
VIR NOBILISSIMVS
JOANNES JEFFREYS MARCHIO CAMDEN
ASSISTENTIBVS ET HONORATISSIMIS COMITIBVS CLARENDON
ET HARROWBY
HONORABILI ADMODVM BARONE FARNBOROUGH
HENRICO BANKES ARMIGERO.
TOTA INSPECTANTE ET PLAVDENTE ACADEMIA
DECIMO QVINTO CAL. NOVEMB. ANNO M.DCCC.XXXI.
GEORGIO THACKERAY S. T. P. COLL. REGAL. PRAES.
ITERVM PROCANCELLARIO.

The management of the University Press is committed, by the senate, to the vice-chancellor and a syndicate, appointed for that purpose. An annuity of £500 per annum, received from Government, in lieu of the privilege of printing almanacks, is disposed of, by this syndicate, in assisting meritorious authors in the publication of their works. This press is also entitled, by Act of Parliament, to the drawback of the duty on all paper used for printing books in the learned languages. The books printed at the University Press are distinguished by the great beauty of their execution.

THE OBSERVATORY, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

THE OBSERVATORY.

It is only of recent years that the University of Cambridge has possessed an Astronomical Observatory of any importance. When Newton was professor of mathematics in the University, an observatory was erected for his use at the summit of the entrance tower of Trinity College, and it remained there till the year 1797. A small observatory was also erected on the tower of the third court of St. John's College, and still remains there. But it was not until so late a period as the year 1820, that the University was induced to see the necessity of having a building of greater extent and convenience for the making of astronomical observations, and to propose the raising of a subscription for

that purpose. The present building was erected between the years 1822 and 1824, at an expense of upwards of eighteen thousand pounds, about six thousand of which were defrayed by the subscriptions, and the remainder granted from the public chest of the University. The architect was Mr. J. C. Mead, of London.

The Observatory is situated on an eminence, at about a mile from the college walks, on the road to Maddingley, and is surrounded by a plantation and shrubbery. It is constructed of Bath stone, on a plinth of granite, in the Grecian Doric style, and is a fine building without boasting any great beauty. The centre is appropriated to astronomical purposes; the east wing contains the apartments assigned to the Plumian professor of astronomy, who has the care of the establishment; and the western wing, those appropriated to the use of the assistant observers. The whole length of the building is about a hundred and sixty feet, its breadth being about fifty-eight feet.

Internally, this Observatory is well furnished with valuable instruments, consisting of a transit instrument of ten feet focal length, by Dollond; a mural circle of eight feet diameter, by Troughton and Simms, which was graduated on its pier; and an equatorial of five feet focal length, with declination table of three feet diameter, and hour circle of two feet diameter, by Jones. The latter instrument is placed in a revolving dome at the summit of the building. The transit clock is by Hardy. There are also two other clocks (one by Molyneux and Cope, the other by Graham), with several smaller instruments. In the spring of 1835, a magnificent telescope, of nearly twelve inches aperture and two feet focal length, made by M. Cauchoix, of Paris, was presented

to the Observatory by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and a building has been erected within the shrubbery, with a revolving dome twenty-seven feet in diameter, for its reception.

The observations made in this establishment have been published since 1828, in yearly volumes, by the Plumian professor, the expense being defrayed by the press syndicate.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

THE study of the natural sciences made little progress in England till the seventeenth century; and although botany, from the extensive use of herbs in the old practice of medicine, was considered as a subject of some importance, yet little was done to encourage the study of it in the University of Cambridge till the beginning of the last century. A curious document preserved among the papers of Elizabeth's celebrated minister, Lord Burghley, shows that, as early as the latter part of the sixteenth century, the project had been formed to establish a botanical garden at Cambridge. The document alluded to is the draught of a letter by the well-known herbalist John Gerard, which was intended to be signed by Lord Burghley as chancellor of the University, recommending him to the University as a curator of the garden thus projected. Burghley's secretary has endorsed this draught as being "A letter of his owne drawing for y^e^ l. Th'er. to signe to y^e^ University of Cambridg for planting of gardens." The following is a copy of this curious letter; the original is preserved among

the Lansdowne Manuscripts in the British Museum, vol. 107, art. 92.

After my most hartie commendacions, &c. As yt hath beene alwaies myne especiall care (neither doubt I but yt is yours also) to procure by all meanes possible y^e^ floorishing estate of your universitie in religion and liberall sciences: so at this present (*to my great comfort*) I see yt not inferiour herin to any universitie in Europe or any other part of the world. Were yt not y^t^ many famous *nurseries* (as Padua, Montpellier, that of Vienna, and others) had *prevented* or rather *provoked* us by their good example, in purchasing of publique gardens and seeking out men of good experience to dresse and keepe the same, wherby that *noble science* of physick is made absolute as having *recovered* y^e^ facultie of *simpling*, a principall and materiall part therof. Wherfore, not doubting of your readines in *imitating* or *æmulating* the best in so *laudable* actions, I thought yt good to moove yow herin and to commend this bearer, JHON GERARD, a servant of mine, unto yow: who, by reason of his traivaile into farre countries, his great practise and long experience, is throughly acquainted with the generall and speciall differences, names, properties, and privie markes of thowsands of plants and trees. So y^t^ if yow intend a worke of such *emolument* to y^r^ selves and all young students, I shall be glad to have nominated and *furnished* yow with so *expert an Herbarist*: and your selves I trust will think well of the motion and the man. Thus desiring God *to prosper all your godlie studies* and painfull indevors, I bidde yow hartely farewell.

The foregoing letter is not dated, but it was probably written towards the year 1597, when Gerard's Herbal was published; and in this case the declining health of the lord treasurer (who died in 1598) may have been the reason that the project was laid aside.

In 1696, the University of Cambridge, moved, as

it would appear, by the example of that of Oxford, which had long possessed its Physic Garden, resolved on the formation of a garden. A piece of ground was actually measured for the purpose and a plan drawn out; and among the expenses were eleven pounds paid to Mr. Loudon, the king's gardener, for three journeys from London to assist in arranging the plan, and the same sum to a stone-cutter in Cambridge who measured the ground. This plan also failed, from some cause which is now unknown. In 1724, after the taste for the subject had been increased by the learned labours of Ray, a professorship of botany was founded at Cambridge, and Richard Bradley made first professor, who gave many promises for the foundation of a garden, but during his life no progress was made towards the attainment of this very desirable object. After this period, however, the question of founding a Botanical Garden was frequently agitated, until some years later Dr. Walker, vice-master of Trinity College, gave an estate to trustees for that purpose; and in 1761 this liberal benefactor purchased for the sum of £1600 the site of the old monastery of the Austin Friars, in the parish of St. Edward. The document by which the site of the present garden, with some tenements in Free School Lane, was made over to the University, is dated on the 24th August, 1762. A subscription was immediately opened to obtain funds for arranging the garden, and in 1763 was printed at the University Press a tract entitled, 'An Account of a late Donation of a Botanic Garden to the University of Cambridge by the Rev. Dr. Walker, with rules and orders for the government of it.' The object of this publication was to aid the subscription. In 1783, the University

received a donation of £2000 three per cents. for the payment of labourers in the garden.

The Botanical Garden thus founded, which contains between three and four acres of ground, was then sufficient for its purpose, but of late years it has been found to be extremely small and inconvenient, and the disadvantages of its situation in the town have been increased by its being closely surrounded with buildings. It had been contemplated during some years to remove the establishment to some larger site, when, in 1831, the University obtained an Act of Parliament for the exchange of lands with Trinity Hall, by which means a field of nearly thirty acres was obtained for the new Botanical Garden, situated on the side of the London Road, at a short distance from the town.

By the original indenture of the formation of the garden, it was placed under the management of the vice-chancellor, the masters of Trinity College and St. John's, the provost of King's, and the regius professor of physic, and was entrusted to the management of a lecturer or reader on botany, and a curator. The garden, though small, is carefully arranged, and contains a valuable collection of uncommon plants. It is watered by a small canal in the middle, in which are a few aquatic flowers. The green-houses of the old garden are exceedingly small and defective. The extent of the garden was diminished about the beginning of the present century by the erection of a lecture-room on part of the site for the Botanical and Jacksonian professors; and in 1834, additions to this building were made for the accommodation of the professors of anatomy and chemistry, and for the reception of the collections of

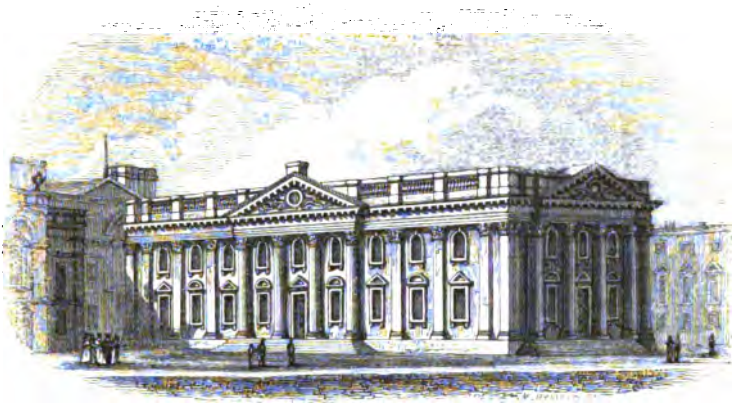
comparative anatomy belonging to the University. Annexed to the lecture-room is a botanical museum, founded by Professor Martyn, in whose time the garden was planted, with a botanical library and a valuable herbarium, containing several very important collections of foreign plants.

THE SENATE HOUSE.

The Senate House is, as a building, one of the greatest ornaments of Cambridge, and it is one of the objects which strikes the stranger who enters the town. It was built after a design furnished by Sir James Burrough, but altered by James Gibbs, the architect of the fellows' building at King's College. The old Senate House formed a part of the present public Library, occupying the room over the Divinity Schools on the north side of the quadrangle. The inconvenience of this room became so apparent at the beginning of the last century that it was proposed to build a new Senate House, which, according to the plan first proposed, was to form one wing of an extensive range of buildings, of which the Library was to be the centre. This plan may be seen among the published collection of Gibbs's designs. It then became a point of warm discussion whether the wings should not be detached buildings, and the original plan went by the name of the *attachment* scheme. At the head of the *anti-attachment* party were the master and fellows of Caius College, who opposed the plan in the Rolls Court from 1727 to 1730, alleging, in support of their opposition, that by the proposed

arrangement the college would lose their right of way to the Schools; that the salubrity of the college would be injured by the erection of a lofty building close upon their south side, which their founder had expressly ordered in his statutes should be kept open for the benefit of the general health; that the agreeableness and convenience of the college would be prejudiced; and, lastly, that there was no prospect of finishing the building. The college appears to have been successful; or, at all events, the *anti-attachment* party in the University carried their point, and the Senate House was made a separate building. The first stone was laid by Dr. Crosse (then vice-chancellor) at the head of the University, on the 24th June, 1722; and the building was completed and opened in 1730. The whole expense of the erection amounted to about £20,000, of which about £11,000 were raised by subscription. King George I. contributed £2000; the prince of Wales (afterwards George II.) gave £1000, and the same sum was given by the earl of Anglesey, then steward of the University. George II. afterwards gave £2000 towards completing the building, when on a visit to the University in 1728.

The Senate House is a handsome structure of Portland stone, in the modern Corinthian style, which had been so fashionable since the time of Wren. The grand front faces the south, but the usual entrance is by the door at the east end. The interior is a very majestic room, a hundred and one feet in length, forty-two feet broad, and thirty-two high. It is ornamented with carved wainscoting, and surrounded by galleries of Norway oak, into which the undergraduates and strangers



THE SENATE HOUSE.

are admitted on ceremonial occasions. Under a pediment at the west end is the vice-chancellor's chair, raised on steps; and on each side of it are semicircular seats for the heads of colleges, noblemen, and doctors, beyond whom sit first the regents, and next, below them, the non-regents. In front of the elevated chair of the vice-chancellor is a table, at which the caput assembles; and below it is the chair in which the vice-chancellor is seated when he confers degrees. On the right and left are the tables of the proctors and registrary. In the corner, to the right of the chair, is a small robing-room for the doctors; and in the corner on the other side, a private staircase leads to the galleries. The public staircases to the galleries are on the right and left of the eastern entrance. The floor of this fine apartment is composed of black and white marble; the ceiling is richly ornamented with stucco-work.

The interior of the Senate House is further orna-

mented by four statues in marble. On the opposite sides of the apartment, in the middle, are the statues of the two royal contributors to the building fund, George I. and George II. The first, which stands on the north side, is a work of Rysbrack, erected at the expense of Viscount Townshend, who dying before it was finished, it was completed by his son, as we learn from the inscription on the pedestal. The statue of George II. is by Wilton, and was erected in 1766, by Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, who was chancellor of the University. The other two statues are at the east end, on the opposite sides of the entrance, the one to the south representing Charles, duke of Somerset, chancellor of the University in 1688; the other the Right Honourable William Pitt. The duke of Somerset, also the work of Rysbrack, is represented young, leaning on a pedestal and holding a roll in his right hand. The statue of Pitt, in Ferrara marble, is one of the finest productions of the chisel of Nollekens. It was executed for the University, the expense being defrayed by a subscription among the members.

THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM.

The University is indebted to one of its noble members for this magnificent collection. Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, a member of Trinity Hall, died on the 5th of February, 1816, and by his will, dated on the 18th of August of the year preceding, left to the University his books, paintings, drawings, prints, &c., for the formation of a Museum. They consisted of a hundred and three

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THE NEW BRITISH MUSEUM.

paintings by the first masters, including a few of the finest works of Rembrandt, the Caracci, Rubens, Paolo Veronese, Teniers, Watteau, Ostade, Claude Lorraine, Carlo Dolci, Albert Dürer, Leonardo da Vinci, Wouvermans, Vanderwerf, Cuyp, Gerard Dow, Canaletti, &c.; a great number of drawings by eminent artists, with some valuable antiques; one of the most valuable collections of engravings in this country, forming five hundred and twenty large folio volumes; about seven thousand volumes of printed books and manuscripts, the latter comprising an exceedingly interesting series of illuminated missals; and, in addition to these, a very extensive and precious library of music. Many donations have been made to the Fitzwilliam Museum, since it has been in the possession of the University. It is open to the public every day throughout the year on which the University Library is open, from ten o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon, and from four to six in the evening from April to September, and from eleven in the morning till three in the afternoon during the remaining months of the year. Each member of the senate has the privilege of introducing at one time two undergraduates, and any number of persons who are not members of the University.

In the same will by which he bequeathed his Museum, Lord Fitzwilliam also left to the University a hundred thousand pounds stock in the New South Sea Annuities, the interest of which was to be applied to the erection of a building for the reception of his collection, and to the maintenance of proper officers to superintend it. Since the time when they came into the possession of the University, they have been temporarily deposited in the

old building of the Free School. But the interest of the stock having been allowed to accumulate, has enabled the University to erect a Museum, which is now completed, and which is situated on the west side of Trumpington Street, near the entrance to the town.

This building is the handsomest modern structure in Cambridge, that is, exclusive of some of those which, though contemporary with it, are imitations of so totally different a style as to reject comparison. From a great number of designs sent in at the public competition, that by Mr. George Basevi was selected, and the first stone of the building was laid Nov. 3rd, 1837, on a piece of ground from which several houses between St. Peter's College Grove and Trumpington Street had been cleared away for the purpose, so as to obtain a frontage of about 360 feet. At present the structure does not occupy the whole of that space (the portion now built being about 180 feet square in plan), but the architect has made provision for its future enlargement, if necessary, by erecting galleries in continuation of the garden or west front, in which case such additions would become wings to the edifice now erected.

The façade looking towards Trumpington Street is perhaps the most striking piece of architecture in the kingdom,—original and picturesque in its arrangement—varied, yet consistent in its variety—rich not only in its parts, but in its ensemble, every thing being in keeping, and there being nothing to disturb or interfere with the character. Character it certainly possesses in an unusual degree: the building expresses its purpose as distinctly as a building can do. Hardly can it be mistaken by any one for a church, a theatre, a college, or other public

edifice. It is not one of those which derive their architectural importance, chiefly, if not solely, from a portico stuck up in its centre, without any thing to harmonize with it, or rather, where all the rest presents a sad falling off from the classical feature so introduced. Here, on the contrary, every part combines to form an imposing ensemble. Instead of being confined to the centre, or else merely resumed at the extremities, the columniation is continued nearly throughout,—not in one unbroken monotonous line of columns, but in such manner as to obtain an octostyle, beneath a pediment, advanced one intercolumn, and further distinguished by having a flight of steps leading up to it. Taken by itself this would be a very noble Corinthian portico, but it gains considerably by the order being continued on each side in immediate connexion with it. Not the least merit of this portico is that it possesses depth, it being recessed as much further back from the walls of the two side loggias, as it advances before their colonnades, in consequence of which great variety, both as to light and shade, and perspective, is thrown into the whole of the background, and the richness of effect so produced is enhanced by the centre portion of the roof of the principal portico being arched and coffered.

The height of the stylobate on which the columns of the façade are raised is 9 feet, that of the columns themselves 35 feet, of the entire order 40 feet, from the ground to the apex of the pediment 62 feet, and to the summit of the podium or attic 76 feet. Both the columns and pilasters are fluted, and the tympanum of the pediment has a bas-relief executed by Nicholl. Further decoration will be produced by statues in the

niches within the colonnades and upper part of the portico.

On entering from the portico, high as his anticipations may have been then raised, the visitor will hardly feel disappointment when he beholds the hall. This striking interior and tasteful specimen of the Italian is lighted from above by three domical skylights in the centre of its vaulted ceiling, and by as many windows within the arched compartments above the entablature on the north and south sides. On the side opposite the entrance are three flights of steps, that in the centre leading *down* to the libraries on the ground floor,—which, owing to the portico and hall being raised, are upon a lower level, —and the one on each side up to a broad landing, forming a gallery on three sides of the hall, so that, although the area of the lower part or vestibule is rather contracted, the space above becomes greatly extended to about 70 feet by 40 feet, and the whole design acquires an unusual degree of play, which is further heightened by the form of the ceiling, the centre division of which, or that over the lower vestibule, stairs, and front landing, is arched, and has three arches on either side groining into it, resting upon columns that divide off the side galleries from the rest of the plan. In the centre of the landing in front, and also in that of each of the side galleries, is a door giving access to the picture-rooms on the upper floor. These doorways are made exceedingly rich and important features, their entablatures being supported by Caryatides, and they being otherwise so treated that the decorative composition is greatly extended beyond the mere aperture. Besides the architectural sculpture thus introduced, there are statues on

pedestals arranged on this upper floor of the hall, and others in niches above them.

The doors above mentioned open into three principal picture-rooms, the most spacious of which is that on the west side, measuring 68 feet by 39, and 26½ feet high to the springing of the cove, while those on the north and south are each 56 feet by 27, and 24 feet high. Besides these there are two other rooms of lesser dimensions (40 feet by 27 feet), at the north-west and north-east angles of the garden front. These five rooms all open into each other, forming a most noble architectural suite, more pleasingly arranged than if made one enfilade or straight line from end to end; and although all of them are lighted from above, and the same style is kept up throughout, they are so agreeably varied both in regard to their sizes and proportions, and the design of their ceilings and lanterns, as to produce a well-contrasted yet well-balanced succession of architectural parts, and striking vistas from the rooms at the angles.

The large apartment has a lantern raised immediately upon its cove, and forming an opening of 54 feet by 25 feet: through this the light is admitted by a series of small arched upright windows on its sides, between which Caryatides are placed at intervals; and its plafond or ceiling is in three longitudinal divisions, that in the centre being not only wider than the others, but further distinguished by being vaulted. Beneath the cove and cornice is a deep frieze, copied from the Panathenaic procession in the British Museum; therefore, although the entire height of the room to the centre of the ceiling is 43½ feet, no more than about 18 feet height of wall is left for hanging of pictures. This is an exceedingly

important and advantageous circumstance, not only as regards the destination of the rooms,—which is to exhibit pictures, instead of merely covering walls with them, —but in regard to architectural character and effect likewise, and suitable loftiness of proportions.

Each of the two smaller rooms immediately communicating with the preceding is vaulted and covered with a dome (22½ feet in diameter), through which the light is admitted, not from a central opening, but through long panels between the enriched ribs of the dome, which are filled with embossed glass. The ceilings of the two remaining rooms are flat, with panelled compartments, the centre one of which is open and carried up as a lantern.

Another collection of pictures of considerable value has been more reeently left to the University by the will of the late Mr. Mesman, and is also deposited in the Fitzwilliam Museum. It consists of thirty-three drawings and prints, and of two hundred and forty-eight paintings, chiefly of the Flemish and Dutch schools, including some of the genuine works of Vandyck, Schidoni, P. Brill, Ruysdael, Canaletti, Teniers, Gerard Dow, Cuyp, Wouvermans, Tintoretto, the Caracci, Holbein, Lucas van Leyden, Castiglioni, Van Goyn, &c.

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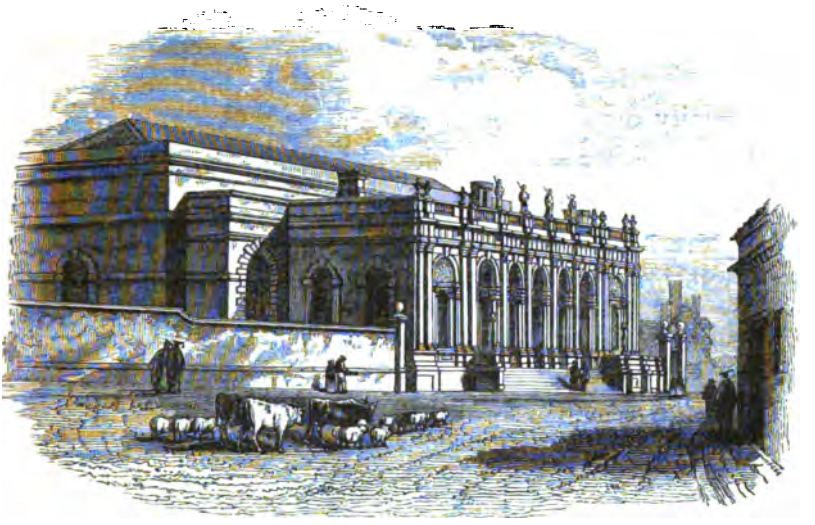
VIEW OF CASTLE HEDINGHAM,
FROM THE ELY ROAD.



THE NEW COUNTY COURTS.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE UNIVERSITY AND TOWN.

THE date at which the town of Cambridge first became a place of learning is a point that admits of considerable dispute. The old historians, adopting at least in part certain fabulous narratives and forged charters, carried the origin of the university back to the remotest ages of antiquity. But the old stories of King Arthur, and Lucius, and Bede, will not bear serious criticism. It is more certain that in Domesday Book we find no allusion to scholars as being established in Cambridge, which is a fair reason for presuming that the university is not so old as the Norman Conquest.

A writer of somewhat doubtful authority, who published his history (or rather continuation of the history)

of Croyland, under the name of Petrus Blesensis, has given us a different account of the first establishment of learning in this place. According to this story, the university owes its birth to Joffrid, abbot of Croyland, who sent hither a party of learned monks in 1110.

"He sent to his manor of Cotenham, near Cambridge, Sir Gislebert, his fellow monk and professor of divinity, with three other monks who had followed him into England, and they being well instructed in philosophical theorems and other primitive sciences, and coming daily to Cambridge, openly taught their sciences in a certain hired public barn, and in the course of a short time had collected a great number of scholars. But in the second year of their coming, the number of scholars was so greatly increased, as well from the whole country as from the town, that not even the greatest house, barn, nor any church, was sufficient for their reception. Whereupon they separated into various places, and followed the form of study of Orleans. Early in the morning Brother Odo, a grammatical and satirical poet at that time famous, read grammar according to the doctrine of Priscian and Remigius, to the boys and younger sort assigned to him. At the hour of prime, Terricus, a most acute sophister, taught the logic of Aristotle, according to Porphyry and the Comments of Averroes the elder. At the hour of tierce, Brother William lectured on Tully's Rhetoric and the Flores of Quintilian. But Master Gislebert preached every Sunday and feast-day in some church the word of God to the people in the English tongue; and, well furnished in his Latin and French, he disputed forcibly against the error of Judaism. On festival days, before the sixth hour, he explained the text of the sacred page to scholars and priests especially flocking to hear him; and, moreover, some yet unbelieving, and blinded with Judaical falsehood, were struck with remorse, and came at his words into the bosom of the mother church, having scarcely abandoned their former error. And thus daily, and from day to day, the Christian faith was confirmed. And by their industry no slight advantage accrued to the monastery, and they compute that not only was nothing added to the

burdens of the manor, but it was much ameliorated; every year a hundred marks being transmitted from those parts for the building of Abbot Joffrid's church."

Although there are some evident mistakes in this narrative, still it bears upon its face a certain degree of probability, and is in some measure confirmed by other circumstances which imply an early connexion between the Universities of Cambridge and Orleans. The town of Cambridge received its first known charter from King John, which makes no allusion to the existence of the university as a privileged body. The students must, however, at this time have been numerous, and appear to have taken a part in political events: but the writs for punishing those who interfered in the troubles of the time are directed to the sheriff of Cambridgeshire, and not to any officer of their own. The scholars, in their own affairs, appear to have acknowledged the jurisdiction of the bishop of Ely.

The first mention of the university under the title of the chancellor and masters occurs in four writs of Henry III., in 1231; and it is from that period that we are accustomed to date its existence as an independent and privileged body. The exemptions and privileges granted to the scholars at that time, and during several subsequent years, are such as were from time to time required for the avoiding of different grievances which arose in the course of events. During this and the following century, continual tumults arose out of the jealousies between the townsmen and the gownsmen, which rendered it necessary to give the chancellor and masters the right of imprisoning and punishing offenders on both sides. The first writ giving such privileges is dated in 1242. In 1256, King Henry granted the

town a new charter. In 1265, to remedy the extortions committed by the townsmen on the scholars who lodged in their houses, the king gave the university the right of taxing the houses which were to be let to the scholars. Other charters during Henry's reign confirmed or enlarged the privileges of the university.

The struggle for mastery between the university and town continued during the whole of the fourteenth century. In 1377, King Richard II. granted the university what is called *charta amplissima*, a most ample charter, reciting and confirming all the separate grants of his predecessors. In 1381, occurred the great insurrection of the town against the university, by which the former forfeited its charters. New privileges were subsequently granted to the university; and the whole was again confirmed in the first year of the reign of Henry IV. They were afterwards re-confirmed by different monarchs, until the time of the Reformation, when the disputes between the town and university were renewed, and continued to rage with great violence until they were finally ended by the different charters of Elizabeth, particularly by that of 1588. In the first year of the reign of James I., the king granted to the university the privilege of sending two members to parliament; and in the year following he gave a charter confirming all the privileges of the scholastic body, which is the one on which those privileges now rest. The charters of the town, as restored by Richard II., have continued in force ever since. In the reign of James I. (1616), the corporation presented a petition to the king, that their town should be made into a city; but they were opposed by the university, and their suit was finally rejected.

In its present state the University of Cambridge is a

society of students in all and every of the liberal arts and sciences, incorporated (13th Eliz. c. 29) by the name of "*The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.*" The frame of this little commonwealth stands upon the union of seventeen colleges, or societies, devoted to the study of learning and knowledge, and for the better service of the church and state. All these colleges,* or halls, are maintained by the endowments of their several founders and benefactors. Each is a body corporate, bound by its own statutes; but is likewise controlled by the paramount laws of the University. Each of the seventeen colleges furnishes members both for the executive and legislative branch of its government. The place of assembly is the Senate House.

All persons who are masters of arts or doctors in one or other of the three faculties, viz., divinity, civil law, or physic, having their names upon the college boards, holding any University office, or being resident in the town of Cambridge, have votes in this assembly. Those who erase their names from their respective college boards, lose the privilege of being members of the senate, unless they re-enter their names, and reside the greater part of three several terms.

The SENATE is divided into two classes, or houses; and, according to this arrangement, they are denominated regents, or non-regents. Masters of arts of less than five years' standing, and doctors of less than two, compose the regent, or upper house; or, as it is otherwise called, the white-hood house, from its members wearing their

* Colleges and Halls are synonymous here, though not so at Oxford. Thus Clare Hall is called "Collegium, sive Domus, sive Aula de Clare."

hoods lined with white silk. All the rest constitute the non-regent, or lower house; otherwise called the black-hood house, its members wearing black silk hoods. But doctors of more than two years' standing, and the public orator of the University, may vote in either house according to their pleasure.

Besides the two houses there is a council called the CAPUT, chosen annually upon the 12th of October, by which every University grace must be approved, before it can be introduced to the senate. The caput consists of the vice-chancellor, a doctor in each of the faculties, divinity, civil law, and physic, and two masters of arts, who are the representatives of the regent and non-regent houses. The vice-chancellor is a member of the caput by virtue of his office. The election of the other members of this council is effected in the following manner: The vice-chancellor and the two proctors severally nominate five persons properly qualified for the trust, and out of the fifteen, the heads of colleges, doctors, and scrutators, choose five. In general the vice-chancellor's list is honoured with the appointment: and in case any one thus appointed should afterwards be chosen vice-chancellor, or should die, the vacancy is not filled up by election, but the senior in that faculty present in the congregation supplies his place.

A few days before the beginning of each term, the vice-chancellor publishes a list of the days on which congregations, or an assembly of the senate, will be held for transacting University business; these fixed days occur about once a fortnight, but in case of emergency the vice-chancellor calls a meeting of the senate for the dispatch of extraordinary affairs. This is done by means

of a printed notice, specifying the business, exhibited in the halls of the several colleges three days before the time of assembly. Any number of members of the senate, being not less than twenty-five, including the proper officers, (or their legal deputies,) who, by virtue of their oaths, are obliged to be present, constitutes a congregation, and may proceed to business. There are also statutable congregations, or days of assembling enjoined by the statutes, for the ordinary routine of University affairs, such as conferring degrees, electing officers, &c., for which no notice is required. A congregation may also be held without three days' previous notice, provided *forty* members of the senate be present at its *first* assembling, and twenty-five at the second. Previous to every congregation the University bell rings for the space of one hour. Every member has a right to present any proposition, or grace, to the consideration of the senate; but previously to its being voted by the two houses, it is to be read and approved by the council, or caput, each member of which has a *negative* voice. After a grace has passed the caput, it is read in the non-regent house by one of the two scrutators; and also in the regent house by the senior proctor; and the congregation is adjourned by the vice-chancellor. It is read in like manner at the second congregation; and if a *non-placet* is put in by a member of the non-regent house, it is there voted; and in case the number of *non-placets* is equal to, or exceeds, that of the *placets*, the grace is thrown out, and can proceed no further; but if the *placets* exceed the *non-placets*, it is carried up into the regent house, and there undergoes the same process: if it pass through both houses it is considered

a regular act of the senate; and if the subject be of a public nature, it becomes a statute.

No degree is ever conferred without a grace for that purpose, which undergoes the same scrutiny and process as above related; those for bachelors of arts, honorary degrees, and masters of arts of King's College, excepted, which require reading at one congregation only. After the grace has passed, the vice-chancellor is at liberty to confer the degree. A grace in this instance is termed a supplicat. It is signed by the prælector of the college to which the candidate belongs, and the subscriber is made responsible for the assertion it contains.

The University confers no degree whatever, unless the candidate has previously subscribed a declaration that he is *bona fide* a member of the Church of England, as by law established.

The executive branch of the University is committed to the following officers:

A CHANCELLOR, who is the head of the whole University, and presides over all cases relative to that body. In him is placed the sole authority within the precincts, except in matters of mayhem and felony. He seals the diplomas and letters of degrees, provisions, &c., given by the University. He is to preserve and defend its rights and privileges, to convoke assemblies, and to do justice among the members under his jurisdiction.

A HIGH STEWARD, who has special power to take the trial of scholars impeached of felony within the limits* of the University, and to hold and keep a leet according to the established charter and custom. He appoints a deputy by letters patent, which are confirmed by a grace of the senate.

A VICE-CHANCELLOR, who is elected annually on the 4th

* The jurisdiction of the University is a mile every way round, reckoning from any part of the suburbs.

of November, by the senate. His office, in the absence of the chancellor, embraces the execution of the chancellor's powers, and the government of the University, according to her statutes. He must, by an order made in 1587, be the head of some college; and during his continuance in office he acts as a magistrate for the university and county.

A COMMISSARY, who is an officer under the chancellor. He holds a court of record for all privileged persons and scholars under the degree of M.A. In this court all causes are tried and determined by the civil and statute law, and by the custom of the University. He also is allowed a deputy.

A PUBLIC ORATOR, who is the voice of the senate upon all public occasions, writes, reads, and records the letters to and from the body of the senate, and presents to all honorary degrees with an appropriate speech.

The ASSESSOR is an officer specially appointed, by grace of the senate, to assist the vice-chancellor in his court, *in causis forensibus et domesticis.*

Two PROCTORS, who are peace officers, elected annually. It is their especial duty to attend to the discipline and behaviour of all persons in *statu pupillari*, to search houses of ill fame, and to take into custody women of loose and abandoned character, and even those *de malo suspectæ*. Another part of their duty is to be present at all congregations of the senate, to stand in scrutiny with the chancellor or vice-chancellor, to take the open suffrages of the house, both by word and writing, to read them, and to pronounce the assent or dissent accordingly; to read the graces in the regent house, to take secretly the assent or dissent, and openly to pronounce the same. They must be masters of arts of two years' standing at least; and, of whatever standing in the University, they are regents by virtue of their office. They determine the seniority of all masters of arts at the annual commencement.

A LIBRARIAN, to whom the regulation and management of the University Library is confided.

A REGISTRARY, who is obliged, either by himself, or by deputy properly authorized, to attend all congregations, to give directions, (if it be required,) for the due form of such graces as are to be propounded, to receive them when passed in both

houses, and to register them in the University records; and to register also the seniority of such as proceed yearly in any of the arts and faculties, according to the schedules delivered unto him by the proctors.

Two TAXORS, who must be masters of arts, and are regents by virtue of their office. They are appointed to regulate the markets, examine the assize of bread, the lawfulness of weights and measures, and to call all abuses and defects thereof into the commissary's court.

Two SCRUTATORS, who are non-regents, and whose duty it is to attend all congregations, to read the graces in the lower house, to gather the votes secretly, or to take them openly in scrutiny, and publicly to pronounce the assent or dissent of that house.

Two MODERATORS, nominated by the proctors, and appointed by a grace of the senate. They act as the proctors' substitutes in the philosophical schools, superintending alternately the exercises and disputations in philosophy, and the examinations for the degree of bachelor of arts. They are generally appointed deputies in the absence of the proctors.

Two PRO-PROCTORS, who are appointed, in consequence of the increasing magnitude of the University, to assist the proctors in that part of their duty which relates to the discipline and behaviour of those persons who are in *statu pupillari*, and the preservation of public morals; but in the other parts of the proctors' office they have not any concern or control.

Three ESQUIRE BEDELS, whose office is to attend the vice-chancellor, whom they precede with their silver maces upon all public occasions and solemnities; to attend the doctors present in the regent house, by bringing them to open scrutiny, there to deliver their suffrages either by word or writing, according to the order of the statutes; to receive from the vice-chancellor and the rest of the caput, the graces delivered unto them, and to deliver them first to the scrutators in the lower house, and from thence, if they be granted, to carry them to the proctors in the upper house; to attend the professors and respondents in the three faculties from their colleges to the schools, and during the continuance of the several acts; to collect fines and penalties from all members of

the University; and to summon to the chancellor's court all members of the senate.

The UNIVERSITY PRINTER, the LIBRARY KEEPER, the UNDER LIBRARY KEEPER, and the SCHOOL KEEPER, are elected by the senate.

The YEOMAN BEDEL is appointed by letters patent under the hand and seal of the chancellor.

The UNIVERSITY MARSHAL is appointed by letters patent under the hand and seal of the vice-chancellor.

There are two courts of law in this University, viz., the *consistory court of the chancellor*, and the *consistory court of the commissary*.

In the first of these courts, the chancellor, and in his absence the vice-chancellor, with the assistance of some of the heads of colleges, and one doctor or more of the civil law, administers justice when desired by any member of the University, or by any requiring the same to be put in execution against any of that body, in matters and causes belonging to this court. All pleas and actions personal, as of debts, accounts, contracts, &c., or of any other injury (begun or grown within the limits of the University), whereunto a privileged person is a party, and not concerning mayhem and felony, are solely to be here heard and decided. The manner of the proceeding is according to the course of the civil law, viz., by citation, libel, &c. In matters of delict (arising from the buying of victual or victualling, or from the trial of victual), the chancellor, in his proceeding and judgment, receives direction from the law given to the University by charter, or from the customs of the University, and from the statutes of the land where the charters and customs are wanting. In this proceeding he is authorized by a charter, confirmed by act of

parliament. From the judgment of this court there lies an appeal unto the senate, who commit the examination thereof to certain delegates, (either doctors or masters of arts,) being three at the least, and not more than five.

In the consistory court of the commissary, the commissary, by authority given him by deputation under the seal of the chancellor of the University, sits as well in the University, as at Midsummer and Sturbridge fairs, there to take knowledge, and to proceed in all causes *ad instantiam et promotionem partis ut supra*, the parties, or one of them, being privileged; saving, that within the University all causes and suits whereunto the proctors, or taxors, or any of them, or a master of arts or any other of superior degree, is a party, are reserved solely and wholly to the jurisdiction of the chancellor or vice-chancellor. The manner of proceeding in this is the same as in the other court, where the chancellor himself or vice-chancellor presides; being for the service thereof attended by the registrary and the yeoman bedel, and having procurators and advocates there to plead, as in the other court required. The party aggrieved is, by the statute, allowed his appeal unto the chancellor's court, and so from thence to the delegates, if the cause and grief of the party render such an application necessary.

The Two Members, whom the University sends to the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are chosen by the collective body of the senate. The University Counsel are appointed by grace of the senate, and are consulted upon various occasions. The Solicitor is appointed by the vice-chancellor.

The Syndics are members of the senate, chosen to

transact all special affairs relating to the University, such as the framing of laws, regulating fees, inspecting the library, buildings, printing, &c.

The PROFESSORS have stipends allowed them from various sources; some from the University chest, others from Government, or from estates left for that purpose. The annual income of the University chest is about £16,000, including about £3000 of floating capital. This arises from stock in the funds, manors, lands, houses, fees for degrees, government annuity (for surrender of the privilege of printing almanacks), profits of the printing-office, &c. The annual expenditure is about £12,000, disbursed to the various officers, professors, the library and schools, the University press, taxes, charitable donations, &c., &c. The whole is managed by the vice-chancellor of the year, and the accounts are examined by three auditors, appointed annually by the senate.

The TERMS of this University are three, and are fixed by invariable rules. Michaelmas, or October, term begins on the 10th of October, and ends on the 16th of December. Lent, or January, term begins on the 13th of January, and ends on the Friday before Palm Sunday. Easter, or Midsummer, term begins on the eleventh day (the Wednesday sennight) after Easter-day, and ends on the Friday after Commencement-day. Commencement-day is always the first Tuesday in July.

The several orders in the colleges are as follows:

A HEAD of a college or house, who is generally a doctor in divinity; excepting of Trinity Hall, Caius College, and Downing College, where they may be doctors in civil law or physic. The head of King's is styled provost; of Queen's, president; in all the others, master.

FELLOWS, who generally are doctors in divinity, civil law, or physic; bachelors in divinity; masters or bachelors of arts; some few bachelors in civil law or physic, as at Trinity Hall and Caius College. The number of fellowships in the University is 408.

NOBLEMEN GRADUATES, DOCTORS in the several faculties, BACHELORS IN DIVINITY (who have been masters of arts), and MASTERS OF ARTS, who are not on the foundation, but whose names are kept on the boards for the purpose of being members of the senate. The expense of keeping the name upon the boards varies a little in some colleges—in general it is about £4 per annum.

GRADUATES, who are neither members of the senate, nor in *statu pupillari*, are bachelors in divinity, denominated four-and-twenty men, or ten-year men. They are allowed by the 9th statute of Queen Elizabeth, which permits persons who are admitted at any college when twenty-four years of age and upwards, to take the degree of bachelor in divinity after their names have remained on the boards *ten* years. During the last two years they must reside in the University the greater part of three several terms, and perform the exercises which are required by the statutes.

BACHELORS in CIVIL LAW and PHYSIC, who sometimes keep their names upon the boards till they become doctors. This is a needless expense, unless they propose to derive some advantage from becoming members of the senate.

BACHELORS OF ARTS, who are in *statu pupillari*, and pay for tuition whether resident or not, and generally keep their names on the boards, either to show their desire to offer themselves candidates for fellowships, or to become members of the senate. If they erase their names, they save the expense of tuition and college *detrimenta*, and nevertheless may take the degree of M.A. at the usual period, by putting their names on the college boards a few days previous to their incepting.

FELLOW COMMONERS, who are generally the younger sons of the nobility, or young men of fortune, and have the privilege of dining at the fellows' table, from whence the appellation possibly originated.

PENSIONERS and SCHOLARS pay for their respective com-

F Mackenzie

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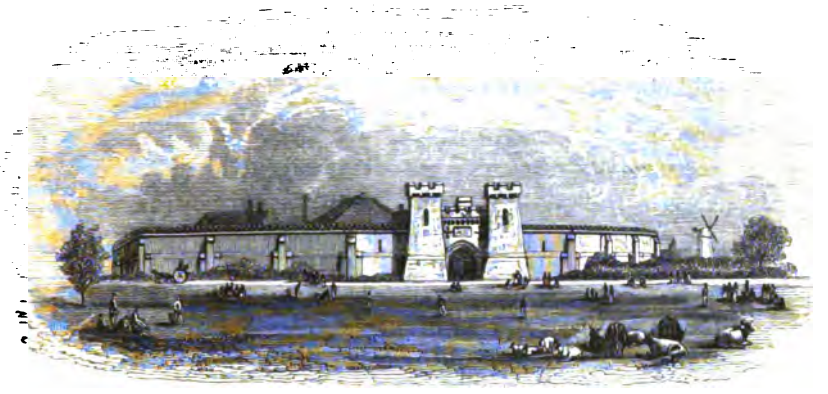
THE MARKET PLACE,

SHEWING THE TOWN HALL & HOWSON'S CONDUIT



THE TOWN JAIL.

mons, rooms, &c.; but the latter are on the foundation, and read the graces in hall, lessons in chapel, &c. The number of scholarships and exhibitions in the University is upwards of 700.

SIZARS are generally men of inferior fortune. They usually have their commons free, and receive various emoluments.

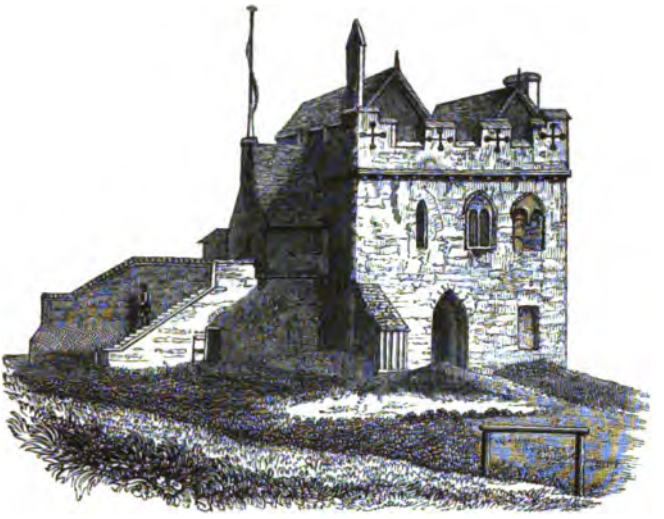
The town of Cambridge, without the colleges, contains few remains of ancient buildings. There are several curious old houses, particularly in Bridge Street, Trinity Street, and the neighbourhood of the Petty Cury. The town generally is ill-built, and crowded with narrow inconvenient streets. It contains at present fourteen parishes. The population, including the university, is 20,917.

The CORPORATION consists of a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common councilmen, four bailiffs, a town-clerk, and other officers. Previous to the passing of the reform bill, the choice of sending representatives to parliament was vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and freemen not receiving alms: the voters were then about two hundred. The mayor, on

his election, takes an oath to observe and maintain the privileges of the university.

The TOWN JAIL is a new building, situated at the outskirts of the town, in what is called Parker's Piece: the COUNTY JAIL, as is stated elsewhere, and also the NEW COUNTY COURTS, occupy part of the site of the ancient Castle: the Town Hall is situated in the market-place.

The town is divided into four wards: 1. Bridge Ward, extending from Jesus Lane to Castle End; 2. High Ward, which extends the whole length of Trumpington Street; 3. Preacher's Ward, from the entrance of the town, by St. Andrew's Street, to Jesus Lane; 4. Market Ward, which contains the market-place, and the adjoining streets, lanes, and rows. There were formerly as many as seventy-seven ancient edifices in the town, consisting of guilds, hospitals, priories, convents, hostles, &c. The earlier charters relating to the university contain frequent directions for paving and cleansing different parts of the town. The town was, however, first paved generally in the reign of Henry VIII., when it was enacted by parliament that all persons who had any houses, lands, &c., in Cambridge, bordering on the highways, should pave them to the middle of the said ways, "in length as their grounds do extend," and also keep them in repair, under the penalty of sixpence for every square yard. This regulation being but little observed, after the lapse of two centuries a new act was passed, in the year 1787, for "the better paving, cleansing, and lighting of the town, and widening the streets, lanes, &c."



VIEW OF THE GATEWAY TOWER, IN 1773, FROM GROSE.

THE CASTLE.

THE origin of the town of Cambridge is obscured by fable. According to a legend which was popular in the scholastic ages, the town had originated from the University, which was pretended to have been founded in the remote era of British history, three hundred and seventy-five years before Christ, by an emigrant from Spain named Cantaber, from whom it was said to have received its name. There are, however, no substantial grounds either for asserting or denying that an ancient British town occupied this spot; for there can be no doubt that the pretended British name Cair-Grant is nothing more than a late Welsh translation of the Anglo-

Saxon name Granta-ceaster. If there were British settlements in this neighbourhood, they probably occupied the sites of the entrenchments called Vandlebury, on the summit of the Gogmagog hills, and Arbury banks, at a little distance from Cambridge on the road to Impington.*

We can speak with more certainty of the occupation of this site by the Roman conquerors of our island. Its position as a strong post to observe and check the only half-subdued fen-dwellers, rendered it of great importance; and there can be no doubt that the present town of Cambridge stands partly on the city of the ancient Roman Camboricum, or Camboritum. The importance of this station is proved by the circumstance that no less than six Roman military roads may still be traced diverging from it. One of these passed over the Gogmagog hills to Colchester, and is in fine preservation on the summit of the hill; another ran to Thetford and Norwich; a third may be distinctly traced running over the open ground behind the Castle towards Ely; a fourth was identical with part of the present road to Huntingdon; a fifth passed near the modern village of Grantchester, towards Bedfordshire; and the sixth, running in a southerly direction, communicated with a station on the way to London, at Chesterford in Essex. Along the line of these different roads we find many camps and barrows, or tumuli, which prove that the neighbourhood for some distance round was occupied by numerous and strong garrisons.

The Roman town of Camboricum occupied the part of the modern town known by the name of the Castle-

* Roman coins have been found at Arbury. See Gough's Camden.

End; and the entrenchments which defended it, forming a regular quadrangle of considerable extent, may still be distinctly traced. The western corner of the square forms a bold eminence looking towards the Observatory, in a back lane bordering on the fields; the north side may be traced at a little distance in advance of the more modern entrenchments behind the Castle; the earth-works of the east side, which looked on the river, form the terrace of Magdalene College garden. In the time of Bede the walls of this quadrangle appear to have been at least in part standing, although the town had been ruined by the Saxon invaders, and was entirely deserted. The venerable historian describes it as being at the end of the seventh century a deserted city; and when the abbess of Ely (Sexburga) was in want of a coffin for the body of St. Etheldritha, she sent some monks up the river in a boat, who found among the ruins near the city walls a trough beautifully worked in white marble, which exactly served their purpose.*

The Roman antiquities which have been dug up in the neighbourhood of the ancient city within people's memory have not been very numerous. Roman coins from Vespasian downwards have been discovered about the Castle. It is stated in the Additions to Gough's Camden, that fragments of urns were frequently picked up among the corn behind the Castle. In the walls of the older part of the church of St. Peter *ad Castrum*

* Qui ascensa navi (ipsa enim regio Elge undique est aquis ac paludibus circumdata, neque lapides majores habet) venerunt ad civitatulam quandam desolatam non procul inde sitam, quæ lingua Anglorum Grantacaestir vocatur; et mox invenerunt juxta muros civitatis locellum de marmore albo pulcherrime factum, operculo quoque simili lapidis aptissime tectum. Bede, Hist. Eccl. lib. iv. cap. xix.

(in the north-west corner) there were many Roman bricks. "Against the mile-stone near the rill of water called the Vicar's Brook, which crosses the London road at Pratt's pits, in a gravel-pit, were some time ago found many curious pateræ of fine red earth, one large vase three feet long, brass lagenæ, a brass dish imbossed, the handle of a sacrificing knife, the brasses of a pugillaris or table-book, some large bones and Roman coins now in Trinity College Library."* When the bed of the river Cam was cleansed and deepened, and the rubbish thrown on the neighbouring fields, a few years ago, the writer of the present account has picked up several Roman coins on the banks of the river between Cambridge and Chesterton. The fields more to the southward of the Roman town, between Cambridge and Grantchester, appear to have been covered with Roman villas: Caius, in his History of the University, assures us that in his time (the sixteenth century) the plough continually laid bare the foundations of ancient buildings in those fields.†

Among the Anglo-Saxons, the river Cam was known by the name of Granta; and they gave to the ruined citadel of the Romans the name of Granta-ceaster, or the fortress on the river Granta. There can be little doubt, by the way in which it is mentioned by old historians, that that name was originally applied to the remains of the Roman town which occupied the site of Cambridge, and that it was given at a later period to

* Gough's Camden, Additions to Cambridgeshire.

† "Utrobique habitationem longius productam, et aratra testantur, quæ inter Grantecestriam et Cantebrigiam agros proscindunt, atque fundamenta evertunt." Caius, Hist. Cantebr. Acad. p. 7.

the smaller military post at the modern village of Grantchester; or, at least, that the name was in older times given to them both, as being both Roman forts on the banks of the Cam, although it has been preserved only by the one. We have seen that in the latter end of the seventh century the town of Granta-ceaster was a deserted ruin: it is again mentioned under that name, early in the ninth century, by Felix of Croyland, in his life of St. Guthlac, as being situated on the edge of the fen-lands, and it was then, in all probability, still uninhabited. Whether there were a bridge over the river in the time of the Romans, is necessarily a question which cannot now be decided; but if not, there must have been a bridge erected by the Saxons at an early period, which became the point over which people in general passed the river Granta. A few cottages erected in the eighth century about the bridge, amidst or just beside the Roman ruins, were probably the commencement of the modern town, and, from their position, the latter took the name of Granta-brycge, the bridge of the river Granta. The town appears soon to have increased; and a new fortress was, at a subsequent period, erected within the works of the Roman camp. The date of the erection of this castle is very uncertain; but the artificial mound on which the keep stood is characteristic of the castles built in England previous to the Norman Conquest. Cambridge Castle was probably erected during the Danish wars. A curious document relating to the people of Cambridge under the Saxons, probably in the ninth century, is given in our account of the parish of Great St. Mary.

In 871, Cambridge was plundered and burnt by the

Danes. In 879, the three Danish kings, Guthrum, Oskytel, and Anwind, went to Cambridge with a great army, and remained there a year. From that period the neighbourhood was frequently visited by these ferocious invaders. At a later period, when the eastern counties were overrun by a powerful Danish army, the men of Cambridgeshire resisted their inroads with an exemplary courage, which made them long famous in Saxon story;* but their patriotic efforts were vain, the country was devastated by the Danes, in 1010, and the town of Cambridge was plundered and burnt.

Cambridge, thus a second time reduced to a ruin, seems to have remained for some time an insignificant place. At the time of the Norman Conquest the town had been revived; and the site of the older fortress, as well as the more immediate neighbourhood of the Bridge, (that is, both Granta-ceaster and Granta-brycge), were covered with houses; for when the king built the Norman castle, about 1070, he was obliged to pull down twenty-seven houses in order to clear the site. It had become an important post in the struggle between the Norman invaders and the Saxon patriots, who had thrown themselves into the marshes of Ely and of Lincolnshire; and it continued to be so during the two centuries which followed, when the Isle of Ely more than once afforded an asylum to the turbulent and rebellious barons. In 1088, the town of Cambridge was occupied and plundered by the barons who were in arms against William Rufus.

* Homines Grantebridgesciræ viriliter obstiterunt; unde dum Angli regnaverunt, laus Grantebrigiensis provinciæ splendide floruit. Henr. Hunt. p. 361. See also the Saxon Chronicle, &c.

Gervase of Tilbury has preserved a singularly wild legend connected with Cambridge Castle and the neighbourhood, which belongs to a date not much after the beginning of the twelfth century. It appears that at that time the ancient encampment of Vandlebury, on the summit of the Gogmagog hills, was believed to be haunted by unearthly beings; and that a spectral knight, well mounted and armed, attended, according to the belief of the time, to offer combat to the venturous mortal who should challenge him within the inclosure after night-fall. According to the story, a stranger knight, named Osborn, came to Cambridge Castle, and heard tell in the Castle hall the story of this nocturnal combatant. He left the company unperceived, hastened to Vandlebury attended only by his squire, and not only ventured to engage the spectral knight, but he vanquished him, and brought away his horse as a trophy of his victory to Cambridge, which in the Latin of Gervase of Tilbury is characterized by the name of Cantabrica. The victor was led in triumph into the Castle, and the horse, which was of a jetty black hue, was tied up with strong ropes in the court, where it was watched all night by a crowd of people. As the morning approached, the steed became more and more furious, till, at the crowing of the cock, it burst asunder its bonds, and, darting across the court, disappeared from their view. The knight had been wounded in the combat, and, after his hurt had been apparently healed, it broke out afresh every year on the same night which had first witnessed his adventure on the Gogmagog hills.* Such are the

* This story has been given more at length in the Cambridge Port-

legends which at a remote period were received through the credulity of our forefathers into the page of history.

We know little of the history of Cambridge Castle during the twelfth and earlier part of the thirteenth centuries. In the reign of King Stephen, it was attacked by Geoffrey de Mandeville, earl of Essex, who was slain by an arrow in the assault. It appears to have been enlarged at different times: in the third year of the reign of King John (A.D. 1201), we learn from the records of the time that the sum of four pounds, fifteen shillings, and two-pence was expended on the repairs of "houses in the Castle;" and three years afterwards we find royal letters addressed to the sheriff of the county for the repairing of the "houses and gate of our Castle of Cambridge." The town and neighbourhood suffered much in the civil wars of the reign of King John. In 1215, the Castle was taken by assault by the rebellious barons; but it fell into the king's hands again soon afterwards. John was at Cambridge in September, 1216, and on his departure entrusted the Castle to the care of his favourite, Falcasius de Brent, from whom it was retaken by the barons. Immediately after the king's death, Louis, the dauphin of France, who had come to England to head the baronial party, was at Cambridge, and held a council of the barons there. It appears from early documents, that the students of the University took an active part in these troubles.

In 1266, when, after the fatal battle of Evesham and

folio. It is the foundation of an incident in Sir Walter Scott's poetical romance of Marmion.

VIEW OF CAMBRIDGE FROM CASTLE HILL.

VIEW OF THE GATEWAY TOWER.

during the siege of Kenilworth, the barons who had been disinherited established themselves in the Isle of Ely, the neighbourhood of Cambridge was again exposed to hostile invasion. Issuing suddenly from their strong-hold in the fens, the barons entered the town, and having plundered the inhabitants, carried away captive the Jews and others of the richer people who were capable of ransoming themselves. The priory of Barnwell was especially obnoxious to the "islanders," because one of their plunderers, who had been taken on the manor of Brunne, had been executed by order of the prior; and they frequently went thither to partake by force of the good cheer of the canons. The king, hearing of the ravages committed by the rebels, came immediately to Cambridge with a large army, and made for the defence of the town the ditch which was afterwards known as the King's Ditch, placing strong gates at two different points of the circuit. The king himself took up his abode in the town, and his brother Richard, the "kynge

of Almaygne," was lodged in Barnwell Priory. While King Henry remained at Cambridge, the town as well as the surrounding districts were protected from the ravages of the islanders; but the occupation of his capital by Gilbert, earl of Gloucester, obliged the king suddenly to hasten away, and the rebels of the Isle of Ely immediately recommenced their operations with more cruelty than ever, because their desire of vengeance was sharpened by the execution of many of their companions by the king's ministers. They came in a body to Cambridge, and forced their way over the ditch into the town, which they found deserted by its inhabitants, who had fled on their approach. They began by burning the gates and all the houses where the king had lodged, and they then plundered the town and did great mischief. The Castle appears to have been too weakly garrisoned to offer much resistance. When the invaders left the town, they went to Barnwell, which was selected as an especial object of vengeance, as having been the lodging of the king of Almain. The chief leaders of the rebels held a council at the windmill, where it was proposed to burn the priory to the ground, and particularly the hall in which the king of Almain had been lodged. They continued two hours debating this project; but two brothers, Hugh and Robert Pecche, who were influential men among them, opposed the design, and declared that they would rather die than allow the bones of their ancestors, who were buried in the priory church, to be dishonoured, and it was finally relinquished. The prior of Barnwell, terrified by their threats, fled from his house and took shelter in the abbey of Waltham.*

* The account of the foregoing transactions is preserved in the

There does not appear to have been made any further attempt to fortify the town. That which had been done was allowed to fall into decay; and so early as the seventh year of the reign of King Edward I. (A.D. 1278), we find that the foss or ditch "which King Henry had made in the time of the troubles" lay waste and ruined, and had become a nuisance to those whose lands and tenements abutted on it.* Cambridge had indeed now lost its importance as a military station. In 1294, King Edward I. was at Cambridge, and lodged in the Castle. There are two documents printed in Rymer, signed by the king at Cambridge in the year just mentioned, one bearing date the first day of January, the other the twenty-fifth day of March, which seem to show that he either made a long stay there, or that he visited the place twice in the same year. It is, however, most probable that the editor of the documents referred to mistook in one of them Canterbury for Cambridge;† for the Barnwell Chartulary distinctly asserts that the king remained at Cambridge only two days, and that he was the only king who had ever lodged in Cambridge Castle.

A careful search among the rolls in our record offices would, without doubt, enable us to make a nearly complete list of the early constables or governors of the Castle of Cambridge. In 1201, the custody of this Castle was given to Hamo de Valoñ, as we learn from

Chartulary of the priory of Barnwell, MS. Harl. No. 3601, foll. 45, r°—46, v°. It is printed at the end of Mr. Halliwell's edition of Rishanger (published by the Camden Society, 1841).

* Hundred Rolls, vol. ii. p. 392.

† Rymer's Fœdera, vol. 1. pp. 794, 798.

the Patent Rolls; in 1207, it was transferred to Fulke Fitz Theobald; and in 1212, to the famous William Longespee, the staunch adherent of King John in his troubles, and the hero equally of history and romance.

We cannot ascertain under what circumstances the Castle of Cambridge began first to be neglected. The work of demolition commenced with the reign of King Edward III., who gave some part of it to be pulled down to furnish materials for the building of the King's Hall. What part of the Castle it was which was thus destroyed, we do not know; but the Castle itself continued to be garrisoned long after this, for we find that Baldwin de St. George was constable of Cambridge Castle in 1376, and that William Clypston held the same charge in the first year of the reign of Henry IV. (A.D. 1399-1400). In 1352 (26 Edw. III.), the king granted lands in Cambridgeshire to William de Nolton, to be held by one of those singular tenures which occurred so frequently during the middle ages,—the tenant was to hold the king's curry-comb at whatever hour the king should mount his palfrey at the Castle of Cambridge.* Early in the fifteenth century, this Castle appears to have become already little better than a ruin. Henry V. gave the stones and timber of the hall of the Castle to the master and fellows of King's Hall, as materials to build their chapel. Under Queen

* Rex concessit Willelmo de Nolton in generali tallio decem messuagia, unum toftum, unum molendinum, 83 acras novem virgatas et quartam partem unius virgatæ terræ sex acras et dimid. redd. prati sex acras et dimid. pasturæ et tres librat. solidat. in Litlington in com. Cantebr., quæ fuerunt petri de Avesey, per servitium tenendi strigilem regis quacumque hora rex palfridum suum apud castrum Cantebr. ascenderet revertere regi.—(Patent Rolls.)

Mary, in 1557, the ruins of Cambridge Castle furnished the materials for building the chapel of Trinity College, and the fine mansion of Sir John Huddlestone, at Sawston, six miles from Cambridge.

At the beginning of the civil commotions of the seventeenth century, Cambridge was occupied for the parliament, but it was not the scene of active warfare. In the middle of January, 1642, Cromwell took possession of the town, and it became "the prime garrison and rendezvous of the associated counties." In the August following he seized upon the magazine, which was still kept in the Castle.

Arthur Agard, an antiquary of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, informs us that "the *julliet*, or *keep*, was standing when he was a scholar at Cambridge; but adds, that since his time it had been defaced." * Caius describes the Castle as being, in 1574, nearly destroyed, and preserved only as a session-house for the judges and a prison for thieves.† In the map engraved by Richard Lyne, which accompanies some copies of Caius's book, and which has been re-engraved for the Cambridge edition of Fuller's History of the University, the Castle is represented as being nearly in a perfect state; but the figure there given is evidently a mere work of the imagination, and was probably the foundation of the no less fanciful picture of Cambridge Castle given in Grose's Antiquities. Camden, in his Britannia, calls it "a large antient castle, which seems now to have

* Grose's Antiquities, vol. i.

† Castrum, quod hodie extat magna ex parte dirutum, et ad consessus judicum furumque custodiam asservatum. Caius, Hist. Cantebr. Acad. p. 7.

lived out its full time." In Fuller's map, engraved in 1634, the remains of the Castle are represented as consisting of no more than the gateway tower, agreeing with the account he gives of it in his history: "At this day the Castle may seem to have run out of the gate-house, which only is standing and employed for a prison; so that what was first intended to restrain rebels without it, is now only used to confine felons within it." This gateway tower continued to be used as the county jail till, very recently, the modern building was erected. Even in the fourteenth century, the Castle of Cambridge seems to have been used principally as a prison.* Since the building of the new jail, the gateway tower has itself become a ruin. The wood-cut at the head of the first page of the present description, taken from Grose's Antiquities, represents this tower as it appeared in 1773, when perfect; the cut on page 169 represents its present appearance.

The site of Cambridge Castle lies, as we have before said, within the area of the Roman fortifications. It is the only high ground bordering on the river, below Grantchester. The Castle itself was probably not very extensive, which would account for its being so rarely chosen as the abode of our kings when they visited the town. The Barnwell Chartulary, in relating the visit of Edward I., speaks of his lodging in the Castle as an extraordinary event, and states that he was the first king who had ever done so. We cannot at present trace the area of the Castle with any certainty; but we

* Patent Rolls, 33 Edw. III. De ducendo Johannem de Molyns militem a castro de Nottingham usque castrum Cantebr. ibidem secure custodiendum.

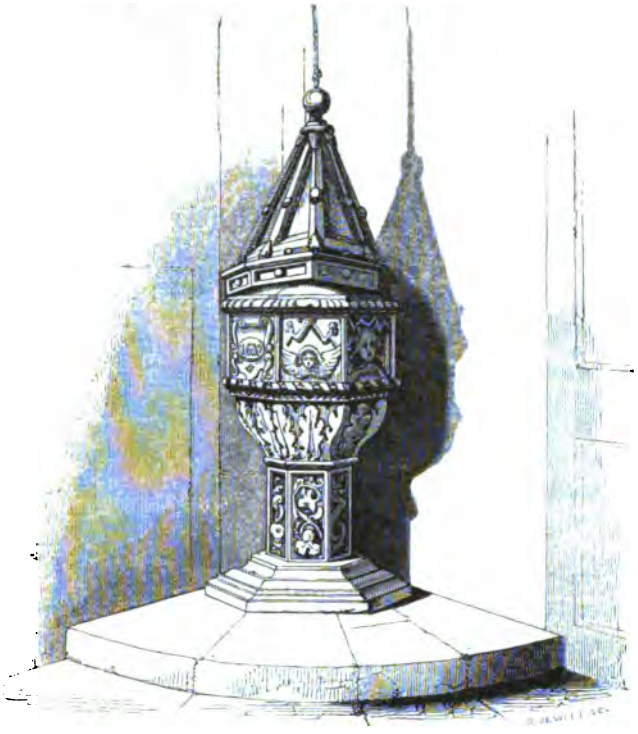
may fairly suppose that in the sixteenth century the foundations were sufficiently visible to enable any one to judge of its extent and general form; and we may therefore perhaps take as granted that it had (as indicated by the maker of the map of 1574) four principal towers beside the gateway tower. The old keep stood on the summit of the lofty mound of earth which is now known by the name of the Castle Hill. This tower is represented in the map just mentioned as being round. At the time when Fuller's map was made, in 1634, it had completely disappeared, and the hill appeared as naked as at present. This hill, itself of no inconsiderable elevation, and being placed on a high position, not only furnishes an interesting view of the town and the colleges, but also affords an extensive prospect of the surrounding country.

The gateway tower, as we have already stated, was long used as a prison. If we compare the sketch given in Fuller's map with Buck's view in 1731, and with Grose's view in 1773, we shall be convinced that during a large portion of two centuries this tower had undergone no change in its outward appearance. From the general character of the architecture, we may consider it as having been built towards the middle of the thirteenth century, in the reign of Henry III. On the south side there were some lower out-buildings, with a sloping wall and a flight of steps, (now destroyed, but represented in Grose's view,) which may have been of greater antiquity. The masonry of the wall, in particular, was distinguished by several rows of herring-bone work, which looks as though it had been formed of Roman bricks.

To the north-west and north-east, the area of the Castle is now bounded by the formidable and regular fortifications thrown up by Cromwell's soldiers. Within these earth-works, in what was formerly the Castle Yard, stands the new county jail, built and arranged after the designs of the philanthropist John Howard. The buildings are inclosed in an octagonal court surrounded by a lofty wall; the front, which is handsomely built of stone, faces the street leading towards Huntingdon.

The wall, forming part of the ramparts, and the steps were taken down in 1785. The workmen employed in destroying them discovered under the foundations two curious and ancient stone coffins, with skeletons in them. Other deposits of human bones were found in the summer of the same year; and shortly afterwards, two other stone coffins, with a cover of a fifth, were found near the same place. These remains are described by Robert Masters, in the eighth volume of the Archæologia, where is given a fac-simile of what was apparently intended as an inscription on a brass plate attached to one of them. In 1810, when other parts of the old Castle walls were destroyed, two other coffins, and a considerable number of ornamental lids of coffins, with other human remains and indications of a place of burial, were dug up in the same spot, and are described, with engravings, by Mr. Kerrich in the seventeenth volume of the Archæologia.* These discoveries seem to show that the site of the present gateway tower was originally occupied by the chapel of the Castle.

* It appears that the skeleton of what appeared to be a hawk was found in one of these coffins, which may have been an indication of the rank of the person buried there.



FONT IN GREAT ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

PARISH OF GREAT ST. MARY.

THE parish of Great St. Mary, so named to distinguish it from Little St. Mary's parish, occupies the most central part of the town, and contains the market-place, from which circumstance it was frequently called *Parochia Sanctæ Mariæ ad Forum*. This parish includes within its boundaries not only the town and shire halls, the seat of the government of the town, but also the Senate House in which is transacted the public business of the university. It is traversed by a part of Trumpington Street,

which separates the church from the Senate House, and which was formerly called the High Street. The street running to the market-place, on the north side of the church, was formerly called Sheders' Lane, because it was occupied by the manufacturers of sheaths for swords, daggers, &c. The west side of Trumpington Street was also occupied by houses and lanes; two of the latter are mentioned as running from the High Street into the ancient Mill Street,—Glomery Lane and Schools' Lane. Glomery Lane seems to have been nearly identical in position with the present passage between Caius College and the Senate House, and received its name from the Glomery School which stood in it, and which appears to have occupied a part of the site (perhaps the north-west corner) of the old court of King's College.* Schools' Lane was either another name for the same, or it ran parallel to it, a little more to the south, perhaps a prolongation of what in Fuller's map is called University Street. Another lane crossed these two, running opposite the gateway of Caius College.

The parish of Great St. Mary appears to have contained some of the oldest scholastic buildings in the town. The Glomery School (schola glomeriæ) was apparently the most important building of the university at a period of which we have no satisfactory records in university history. We have distinct accounts of two hostles only in this parish, St. Mary's Hostle and Paul's Inn. The latter of these appears to have stood on the south side of the street we have just mentioned as then

* In the Barnwell Chartulary it is stated that "Thomas le Bedel tenet unam placeam vacuam in eadem parochia in vico Glomeriæ." fol. 152.

bearing the name of Sheders' Lane, near the market-place. We find mention of the masters of this house as late as the beginning of the sixteenth century. St. Mary's Hostle stood somewhere near the east end of the present Senate House, opposite the entrance of the church, and appears to have been a building of considerable antiquity. It belonged originally to the gild of St. Mary, the most ancient gild in the town of which we know the name and position.* After the foundation of Corpus

* The oldest gilds in England of which we have any record were established at Cambridge and at Exeter. The rules of the one at Cambridge afford so curious an illustration of the state of society in the town at a very remote period, that it will be hardly necessary to make an excuse for inserting them here. They are written on a leaf of vellum, in a hand, perhaps, of the ninth century, and once formed probably the fly-leaf of a missal or other book belonging to the gild; but it is now inserted in one of the volumes of the Cottonian MSS. (Tiberius, B. V. fol. 75, r°). It was printed with a Latin translation by Hickes. This document is valuable also as furnishing a specimen of the language used at Cambridge at this remote period. It is in parts obscure, and perhaps imperfect at the end. It may be here observed that *gild*, and not *guild*, is the proper orthography of the word.

Her is on þis ge-write siu ge-switelung þære ge-rædnisse þe þius ge-ferræden ge-ræd hæfþ on þegna Gilde on Granta-brycge. Ꝑ is þonne ærest Ꝑ ælc oþrum áþ on haligdome sealde soþre held-rædenne for Gode ⁊ for worulde, ⁊ eal ge-ferræden þæm á fylste þe rihtost hæfde. Gif hwilc ge-gilda forþfære, ge-brynge hine eal ge-gildscipe þær he to wilnie; ⁊ se þe þær-to ne cume, gylde syster huniges, ⁊ se gyldscipe hyrfe be healfre feorme þone forðferedan; ⁊ ælc sceote twegen pænegas to þære ælmessan, ⁊ man þær oge-

Here in this writing is the declaration of the laws which the members of the gild of thanes at Cambridge have resolved upon. The first is that each give his oath to the others on the sacrament, of fidelity before God and before the world, and the whole society shall always help him that has most right. If any member die, let the whole gildship bring him (for burial) to the place he chooses: and he who does not come thereto shall pay a syster of honey, and the gildship shall pay half the expense of the funeral feast of the

Christi College, this hostle came, with the property of the gild, into the possession of that society; but it still

brynge þ ge-rise æt sc'e Æþeldryþe. ⁊ gif þonne hwylcum gyldan þearf si his ge-ferena fultumes, ⁊ hit ge-cýd wyrþe þæs gildan nihstan ge-refan, butun se gilda sylf neah si, ⁊ se ge-refa hit forgymeleasi, ge-gyldean pund. Gif se hlaford hit forgymeleasie, gylde án pund, buton he on hlafordes neode beo, oþþe legerbære. ⁊ gyf hwa gyldan ofstlea, ne si nan oþer butun eahta pund to bote. Gif se stlaga þonne þa bote oferhogie, wrece eal gildscipe þone gildan, ⁊ ealle beran. Gif hit þonne án dó, beran ealle gelice. ⁊ gif ænig gilda hwilcne man ofstlea, ⁊ he neadwraca si, ⁊ his bismer bete, ⁊ se ofstlagena twelfhende sy, sylste ælc ge-gylda healf meare to fylste. Gyf se ofstlagena ceorl si, twegen oran. Gif he Wylisc si, anne oran. Gif se gilda þonne hwæne mid dysie ⁊ myd dole stlea, bere sylf þ he worhte. ⁊ gif ge-gilda his gegildan þurh his agen dysi ofstlea, bere sylf wiþ magas þ he bræc, ⁊ his ge-gilde eft mid eahta pundum ge-bycge, oþþe he þolie á ge-feres ⁊ freondscipes. ⁊ gif ge-gilda myd þæm ete oððe drince þe his gegildan stlog, butun hit be foran cyninge, oððe leod-bisceope oððe ealdormen beo, gilde an pund, butun he ætsacan mæge mid his twam ge-setlun þ he hine nyste. Gyf hwilc ge-gilda oþerne misgrete, departed; and each shall give two pence in alms, and as much of the sum collected as is right shall be offered at St. Atheldritha's. And if any member have need of the assistance of his fellow members, and it be told to the reeve nearest that member in the case of the member not being near, and the reeve neglect it, he shall pay a pound. And if the lord [of the gild] neglect it, he shall pay a pound, unless he be on lord's need, or be very sick. If any one kill a member, let the fine be not less than eight pounds. Then if the slayer refuse to pay the fine, let all the gildship avenge the member, and every one bear his share. If one do it, let all bear equally. And if any member slay a man, and he be needy, and he must make compensation for his deed, and the slain man be a man of twelve hundred shillings, let each member give half a mark to help him. If the man slain be a ceorl, let each give two oras; if a Welshman, one ora. If the member slay any one by wrong and by folly, let himself bear the consequence of what he has done. And if a member slay his fellow member by his own folly, let him satisfy the kinsmen himself, and buy again his place in the gild with eight pounds, or lose for ever the right of fellowship and fraternity. And

continued to be a distinct house, dependent on the college, and had its own master or principal up to the sixteenth century.

The earliest information we have relating to the

gylde anne syster huniges; ⁊ gif hwa oþerne misgrete, gylde anne syster huniges, butun he hine mid his twam ge-setlun geladie. Gif cniht wæpn brede, gilde se hlaford án púnd, ⁊ hæbbe se hlaford æt þ he mæge, ⁊ him eal gildscipe gefylste þ he his feoh of hæbbe. ⁊ gif cniht oþerne ge-wundie, wrece hit hlaford, ⁊ eal gyldscipe on ⁊ secе þæt he secе þ (*sic*) he feorh næbbe. ⁊ gif cniht binnan stig sitte, gylde anne syster huniges; ⁊ gif hwa fot-setlan hæbbe, do þ ylce. ⁊ gif hwilce ge-gilda ut of lande forðfere, oððe beo gesycled, ge-feccan hine his gegildan, ⁊ hine ge-bringan deadne oððe cucene þær he to wilnie; be þæm ylcan wite þe hit ge-cweden is. Gif he æt ham forðferð, ⁊ gegilda þ lic ne ge-secð, ⁊ se gegilda þe ne ge-secе his morgenspæce, gilde his syster huniges.

if any member eat or drink with him who has slain his fellow member, unless it be in presence of the king, or of the bishop of the province, or of the alderman, he shall pay a pound, unless he can make it appear by two witnesses that he did not know him. If any member abuse another, let him pay a syster of honey; and if any one abuse another, let him pay one syster of honey, unless he can clear himself by his two witnesses. If a servant draw his sword, let his lord pay a pound, and the lord may have it as he can, and let all the gildship help him that he recover his money. And if a servant wound another, let the lord [of the wounded servant] avenge it, and let the whole gildship inquire that he have not life (?). And if the servant sit in his way, he shall pay a syster of honey: and if any one have a foot-stool, he shall do the same. And if any member die or be sick abroad, his fellow members shall fetch him, and bring him dead or alive whither he wishes, under the same penalty as has been named. If he die at home, the member who does not go to fetch his body, and the member who does not attend at his morning-speech (? death-wake), shall pay his syster of honey.

church of Great St. Mary is, that in 1291 it was "much defaced with fire."* At this period houses seem to have been built against the church. It is noted in the Barnwell Chartulary that Elyas de Greynistone held "a messuage at the door of St. Mary's Church," which, from a comparison of the rent he paid with those of other entries in the same register, would appear to have been a large house.† At the same time Godfrey the mercer held "a messuage opposite St. Mary's Church," probably beside St. Mary's Hostle.

The repairing, or rebuilding, of the church, after the accident just alluded to, seems not to have been finished for many years. In 1315, Alanus de Wellis, burgess of Cambridge, leaves half a mark to the gild of St. Mary, and a mark to the *building* of the church.‡ About this period a large portion of the parish seems to have been the property of John de Cambridge, the great benefactor of St. Mary's gild and of Corpus Christi College.§ A few years later, King Edward III. gave the advowson of St. Mary's Church to his new foundation of King's Hall, from which it has passed to Trinity College.

In 1478, it was found necessary to rebuild St. Mary's Church from the foundations. Caius informs us with singular minuteness that the first stone of the new edifice

* Fuller's Cambridge, p. 77.

† Elyas de Greynistone tenet unam mesuagiam ad portam ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ, et reddit per annum .xxx. *s*'. .iiij. *d*. Barnwell Chart. fol. 162.

‡ Document in Cole's MSS. vol. ix. p. 54.

§ In Cole's MSS. vol. ix. p. 35, we have a deed, date 4th Ed. III., by which John de Cambridge lets to John de Hadenham, cutler, "totam illam schoppam et cameram cum solario," abutting on the king's way (*i. e.* Trumpington Street) in this parish.

was laid on the 16th day of May in that year, at forty-five minutes past six o'clock *post meridiem*.* The money for this work, which proceeded very slowly, was either paid out of the funds of the university, or raised by its exertions. Till 1487, little progress seems to have been made. In that year the university gave £93. 6*s*. 8*d*.; and a considerable sum in the two following years. From 1492 to 1502, little seems to have been done; in 1493, the proctors used three horses during twenty days in carrying letters soliciting contributions, yet the whole sum furnished by the university, including its own contributions and the collections made by the proctors, scarcely exceeded five pounds. From 1503 to 1509, the sums given by the university were very considerable; and during these years the chief part of the edifice seems to have been built. From 1505 to 1507, large sums had also been contributed by the Lady Margaret, King Henry VII., the duke of Gloucester, and others. The largest single contribution however was that of Doctor Barrow, archdeacon of Colchester and fellow of King's Hall, who gave £240. The body of the church was finished in 1519, but it remained nearly a century without a steeple.

The registers of the receipts and payments of the churchwardens, and the lists of the goods and chattels belonging to the church, at this period, are still preserved, and furnish a curious illustration of the manners of the time.† The immense quantity of plate and jewels, and the great number of robes and vestments, possessed

* Caii Hist. Cantebr. Acad. p. 89.

† A transcript of the most interesting parts of these registers is given in the forty-seventh volume of Cole's Collection of MSS. in the British Museum.

by the church, are very remarkable. They appear to have been frequently lent by the church to the principals or masters of St. Mary's Hostle and Paul's Inn (the names of several of whom are mentioned). During the building of the church they were delivered into the keeping of private individuals, who gave bonds for them. Our space will not allow us to give more than very meagre extracts. Among the vestments belonging to the church in the 19th Henry VII., A.D. 1503, the following belonged to "the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary." There were several chapels attached to the church, each with its particular altar.

Inprimis, a vestament of blew sarsenet w^t^ a crosse of rede w^t^oute stole and phanonne, w^t^ albe.

Item, a vestament of white bustian, olde, w^t^ all th'apparell.

It. a vestament of white chamelet, w^t^ all th'apparell, of the gifte of Tho. Jakenet, and an auter clothe w^t^ a ffrynge of the said white chamlet.

Item, a blewe sarcenet ffrounte, w^t^ a ffrynge.

It. a chaleyse, w^t^ a patent parcel gilte, pond. xiij. unc.

It. a cote of tawney damaske purfullyd w^t^ ffelewet, apperteynyng to our Lady.

It. a rede sateyn coote w^t^ two payer of beds of blakke geat, apperteynyng to her Sonne.

It. two auter clothes of lynnyn clothe of the gifte of Ric. Hilderston.

It. a coote of rede sateyn, purfilled w^t^ grene damaske.

It. a coote for her Sonne of the same sateyn, purfilled w^t^ blakke velvet w^t^ spangills of golde.

It. a ffrountelet of cipris garnished w^t^ ribands.

It. a ffrounte for the auter, of white chamelett lyned w^t^ bokeram.

The following were in the hands of another person.

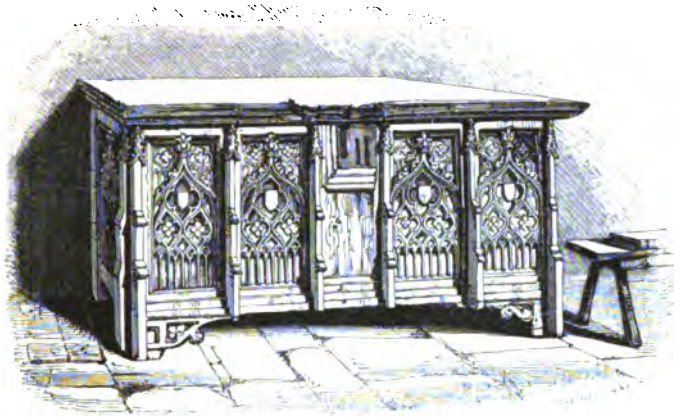
Inprimis, a vestament of ray velvet.

It. another vestament of ray velvet.

It. a vestament of rede, branchyd w^t^ grene and rosys of golde.

It. a vestament of white.

GREAT ST MARYS CHURCH INTERIOR.



OLD CHEST FOR THE CHURCH DEEDS.

Item, another vestament of white.

It. a vestament of blake worsted branchyd w^{t} gold.

It. a vestament of blew worsted.

It. another vestament of white damaske, w^{t} a crosse of red felfett.

It. a crysmatorie silv. peel gilte.

Some of the articles which follow were perhaps used in performing miracle plays.

It. an arow for Seint Edmund.

It. a crose and staffe for Seint Nicholas.

It. a crowne of laton for Seint Kateryn.

It. a Seint Kateryn whele.

It. ij masers for Seint Edmund.

It. vj yernes perteynyng to the shryvyng stole for Lenton.

It. a pece of waynescoote perteynyng to the canape for Seint Nicholas, w^{t} teynter hooks.

It. iij smale crownes for Seint Kateryn.

Among "the jewells" the following are some of the most curious articles.

Inprimis, a crosse of silver and gilte w^{t} Mary and John.

It. a staffe of copir and gilte to the same.

It. a crosse clothe to the said crosse of rede silke, w^{t} th'Assumpcion steyned.

Item, an olde crosse of copir, w^{t} a staffe of copir to the same, and a crosse clothe of grene silke.

It. a chaleise double gilte, w^{t} a crucifix upon the ffoote, and a spone of silver and gilte to the said chaleis.

It. a pix, alias a mounstr' of silver and gilte.

It. a pax enamelled silver and gilte, of the gifte of Maistre Hessewell.

It. a sonne of silver for the sacrement.

It. a paier of candelstikks of silver, parcell gilte.

It. a paier of sensers of silver, parcell gilte.

It. two shipps of silver, parcell gilte, w^{t} the spons of selver to the same.

It. a relique, called a box of silver, w^{t} the oyle of Seint Nicholas.

It. another litill box of silver, w^{t} a bone of Seint Lawrence.

It. an olde crosse of tymbir, w^{t} silver plate upon it.

It. two beds of silver and gilte, with a lase of silkke, w^{t} two knopps and tassells of silke to the same.

It. a pix of laton, w^{t} a clothe of chaungeable sarcenet.

It. two great stondards of laton stondyng before the alter.

It. vj. smale candelstikks of laton.

It. a payer of olde sencers of laton, w^{t} a shippe of laton.

It. a ffier panne of yern.

It. a paier of organs.

It. twoo olde pax breds of tymbir peynted.

It. a shoo of silver for the ymage of our Lady w^{t} v. peces of silver and a pece of a peny, weying all—twoo unces and 1 q^{a}rt^{r} in a box.

It. an indenture consernyng the almes houses in the chirche yerd, w^{t} a bill indented annexed to the same.

It. a parcell of the mounstr' for to sett in the hoste, w^{t} two cristall stones set in silver in a box, w^{t} a claspe of a booke of silver.

It. an ymage of our Lady and her Son of copir and gilte, w^{t} a cristall stone.

It. a coler of gold ffor to hange abowght owre Ladiis nekke off ix. lynks in the coler, of the delyvery of Doctor Jubbys, the whych Mast. Potycary had receyvyd when the chapell of owre Lady was takyn downe.

It. an howche of sylver and gylte, w^{t} xi. branches and iiij. stones and v. perls.

It. a mounstraunce of silver and gilte.

It. two pax breds of sylver and gylte and enamyled.

It. two shipps and two spones of sylver.

The following are a few extracts from the accounts of Richard Lychefeld, churchwarden, in the 4th Hen. VIII., when the building of the church was nearly finished.

Ffirste the said Richard chargeth hymself w^t^ money by him resceyved of Rob^t^. Smyth, John Mersshe, and Edmund Fflory, by them collected and gadered uppon the Plough Monday . x^s^.
Item, payed to Thomas Broune, waterman, for iij. m. brykks . xvj^s^.
It. payed for naylys for the chirche door . . . . . ij^d^.
It. payed to John Nele for his labour for trymyng of the same 8^d^.
It. payed to 2 labourers for beryng of tymbir from the vestement makers and for makyng clene of the logge for the ffremasons . . . . . 4^d^.
It. payed to Dey of Barnewell for 4 lodes of sond . . . 12^d^.
It. payed to Ric. Wryght, glayser, for mendyng of the chirche wyndowes that ware broken . . . . . 4^s^.
It. payed for a baskett to putte in the broken glasse . . 2^d^.
It. payed to John Wysebek, smyth, for a ston sawe . . 12^d^.
It. payed for prykks for the chirche wyndowes . . . 1^d^.
It. payed to a blak ffryer in Estir holidais for to pley atte orgayns . . . . . 16^d^.
It. payed to John Lambe for karying of 6 lods of durte from the chirche . . . . . 12^d^.
It. for an hampar for the plate . . . . . xj^d^.
It. payed to John Nele for a day and a half . . . . 6^d^.
It. payed to a laborer for brekyng of olde morter, 3 dayes . 12^d^.
It. payed for rosen and wax for semment for the masons . 6^d^.
It. for lyne to the masons . . . . . 3^d^.
It. for a tubbe for the masons . . . . . 7^d^.
It. for a key for the vestrye doore . . . . . 4^d^.
It. for carying 4 tunne ston . . . . . 20^d^.
It. for ladyng of the same ston . . . . . 12^d^.
It. to John Nele for mendyng of the hanbarrowe . . . 2^d^.
It. to John Kele, kerver, for makyng of the chirche dore 16^s^. 8^d^.
It. for c. of nayles . . . . . 6^d^.
It. a lokke for the fonte . . . . . 2^d^.

In the succeeding years we have many entries illustrative of the progress of the Reformation, and of the

changes in manners. Immediately after the dissolution of the religious houses, we find the buildings pulled down for the sake of the materials. The following are a few scattered entries.

1527. Payed for charcoll on Krystmasse evyn . . . 1d.
For a quart of swett wyne for the orgyn makyr for his labor . . . . . 4d.

1533. Payed to Rotheram the fremason for mending the chirche wall . . . . . 4s.
Payed at the vysitacion of my lord of Caunterbury for meat and drynk at Mr. Gaunts . . . . 20d.

1545. Recd for the houseys in the Shraggerey . . . xli.
Item, for a monstre silver and gilte, pondering 66 uncys, aftir 4s. the unce . . . . . 14li.
It. for the 4 torches at the buriall of Wm. Pratt . . 16d.
It. of Mr. Meere for the stone at the Blacke Fryers . 40s.
It. for the reede of the steple . . . . . 4s.
The charge about the chirche yarde walle.
The charge of paving the lane next the chirche yarde wall.
The charge of paving the steple ende.
The charge abowte the steple and litill house at the steple ende.
It. for caryage of 20 lodes of slate from the late Austen Fryers . . . . . 3s. 4d.
It. to Mr. Meere for 4 pecys of great tymber conteyning 64 foot . . . . . 10s. 8d.
It. for two lodes of lyme from the late White Fryers . 4d.
It. to Wyse of Hynton for 5 fudder of lyme . 16s. 8d.
It. for caryage of 4 lode of slate from Botolphe chirche 10d.

1547. Recd for a crosse of silver, perfett gilte, sold to Henry Ryngsted 13 Oct. 1547, weying 92 ounces at 4s. 10d. the unce . . . . . 22li. 4s. 8d.
to 2 censers with the shyps sold likewise weighing 107 unces, at 4s. 8d. the unce . . 23li. 11s. 4d.
for certeine old implyments, as paynted clothes, pattyne candyllstyks, wood ymages, and a barnakyll, solde by the assent of the parich 22s.

Some of these items show the great value of the church plate and jewels. In May, 1550, a great quantity of the "church goods" were sold.

Sold to Doctor Blyethe a pyllow covered w^t velvett and gold and 19 flowers of gold . . . . . 5^s.

Item, sold 2 pillows to Mr. Smythe, on of sattyne of Bryg and on of tyssew . . . . . 8^s. 8^d.

It. sold the rede cote and qwood y^t S. Nycholas dyd were, the color rede, to James Radclyff . . . 6^s.

It. sold the vestement and cope y^t Seynt Nycholas dyd were . . . . . xj^s.

It. payd for the wryghtyng of the invyntory of o^r chyrche goods and jewells to delyver to the kyngs majesties commyssyners . . . . . 17^d.

It. for met and drynke for theme y^t mett together for the weying of the chyrche playte and vewyng the other goods to put them into the invyntory accordyng to the kyngs commawndement . . . . . 6^s.

It. for two prymers bowght at the fyrst tyme of y^e Inglyse servys . . . . . 16^d.

It. for a booke of omylys . . . . . 20^d.

It. for 2 books of the servys for the communyon . . 8^s.

It. for D. y^e Paraffrys of Erasmus . . . . 6^s. 6^d.

It. for makyng of the wall were Seynt George stood in the chyrche . . . . . 6^d.

It. for pavyng the chapells wer the alters stoode and stoping holles in the walls . . . . . 7^s.

1557. For the new hallowyng and reconcyleing of o^r chyrche, beyng interdycted for the buryall of M^r. Bucer, and the charge hereunto belongeyng, frankensense and souch perfumes for the sacrament, and herbes, &c. . 8^s. ob.

Payd for caryage of 2 loades of ragg from the castell . 12^d.

This was in Mary's reign. Several items show that the churchwardens were busy repairing the losses which the church had sustained in the preceding reigns; but when we come to the beginning of Elizabeth's reign we find them again taking down the altars.

occupied by seats appropriated to the vice-chancellor, heads of colleges, professors, and noblemen: the masters of arts sit in the body of the church, below the pulpit; and the bachelors of arts and under-graduates occupy the galleries. During the present century a new gallery and organ-loft has been erected at the west end, after the designs of Wilkins.

The church contains numerous monuments commemorative of members of the university and parishioners. The body of the celebrated reformer, Martin Bucer, was buried here, but he was disinterred and burnt in the reign of Queen Mary. Among the members of the university buried in this church, are several medical men of celebrity in their time. Under an arch in the chancel there is a half-length effigy of Dr. Butler, one hand holding a book, the other placed on a skull. The number of medical men who appear to have resided formerly in this parish may, perhaps, be accounted for by the proximity of the Schools. It appears from the following entries in the parish registers, that in earlier times the bodies of persons dissected in the Schools likewise received burial here.

1566. March 12. John Figgon, made anatomy at y^e^ Schools and buried here.

1627. March 13. A boy that was anatomized at the Schools.

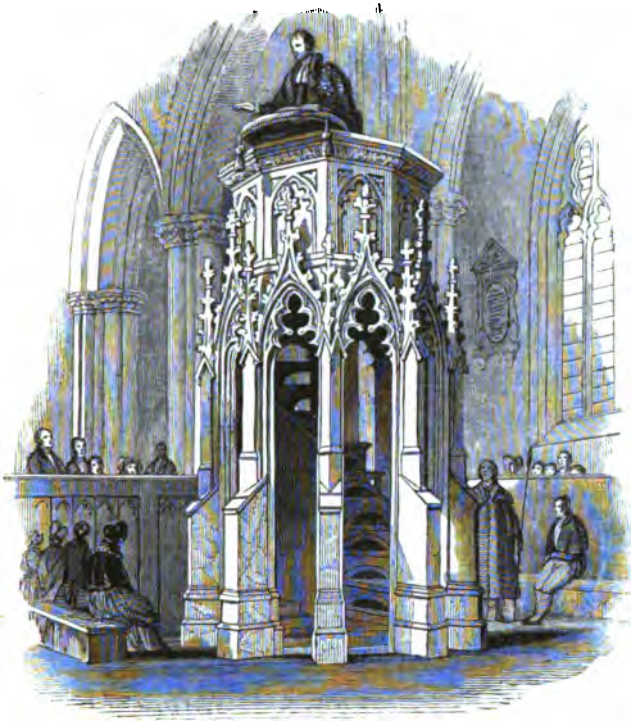
1647. April 4. An anatomy.

The churchwardens of the parish were made a body corporate in 1535, by King Henry VIII. Of the numerous "goods and chattels" of the church mentioned in the early accounts of the churchwardens quoted above, the only one that appears now to remain is the curious old chest for the church deeds, of which we have given an engraving at page 185.

J.A.Bell

J. Le Keux

TRINITY CHURCH.



PULPIT IN TRINITY CHURCH.

TRINITY PARISH.

THE parish of the Holy Trinity adjoins to that of Great St. Mary, and reaches westward from the market-place to the ancient walls of the town, which have given name to Walls Lane. It is traversed by Sidney Street, which anciently bore the name of Bridge Street equally with the part of the same line of streets which still bears that name. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries this street was here known by the name of Conduit Street, from

a conduit which stood within Trinity Parish, perhaps near the church.* The street which runs from Sidney Street to the market-place, by the north side of Trinity Church, was formerly named Cordiner Row, on account of the cordiners or shoemakers who then inhabited it. In the map which accompanies Caius's History, this street is called Shoemaker Lane.

In a deed of the 14th Edward I. mention is made of a lane or row in this parish called Apothecaries' Row or Range (Rengium Apotechariorum).† At a later period, an inn of some celebrity, named the Black Bear, stood opposite the south porch of the church.

The only hostle mentioned as being in this parish was Trinity Hostle, which stood on the west side of Sidney Street, opposite the south side of the church. The edifice remained as a private dwelling in the time of Fuller. "Some chapel-conformity is still extant in an east window thereof; and the ancient arms of the earl of Oxford in an outward room" led Fuller "to believe that family the founder thereof."‡

The first historical allusion to this church occurs in the year 1174. At that time a terrible conflagration devastated the town of Cambridge; many of the churches were much injured, and Trinity Church was burnt to the ground.§ It was, however, soon rebuilt in a more substantial manner. The present church, which has been considerably repaired a few years ago, is comparatively

* This street is mentioned in a deed of 11th Edward II. (Cole's MSS. vol. iv. p. 86). In the Barnwell Chartulary, fol. 161, v°. we find mention of a messuage in this parish "ex opposito le cunduith."

† Cole's MSS. vol. iv. p. 86.

‡ Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge, p. 60.

§ Caius, p. 10.

modern. It is a handsome building, consisting of a nave, two side aisles, and a transept. The porch and vestry are on the north-west side. The tower, which contains five bells and a saint's bell, is remarkable for its lofty spire. The nave is separated from the chancel by a wooden screen.

In the puritanical visitation at the time of the civil war, the painted windows of this church were broken. This outrage was committed on the Christmas-day of the year 1643; and the perpetrators boast that they also "brake downe 80 popish pictures, and one of Christ and God y^e^ Father above." There are now no ancient monuments left. The monumental inscriptions relate chiefly to people of note in the town during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Amongst them, one is dedicated to the memory of Francis Percy and several members of his family, said to have been a branch of the ancient family of the Percies of Northumberland. The most interesting monument in the church is that dedicated to the memory of Sir Robert Talbor, or Tabor, a very eminent and remarkable physician of the seventeenth century, who first introduced the efficient use of the jesuits' bark in cases of fever. He was buried in 1781. Sir Robert was a native of Cambridge, and is said to have been apprentice to one Mr. Dent, an apothecary of the town. As one of the 'worthies' of Cambridge, this remarkable personage deserves to be commemorated here. James Tabor, of Jesus College, mentioned in the epitaph, was registrar of the University in 1614. The jesuits' bark had been used before Talbor's time, but in large doses, and with very equivocal success. Talbor's improvement consisted in giving it in much smaller and

more frequent doses. He first imparted his mode of using this medicine to the celebrated physician Sydenham, who entirely approved of it; and Talbor's success soon raised his reputation in England to a great height. The dauphin of France being at that time terribly afflicted with an ague, King Louis XIV. invited Talbor to France. The English physician was successful, and the dauphin was cured; but Talbor was proof against all the temptations offered by the French monarch to induce him to settle in France. His services were also solicited by other princes, but his love for his native land led him to reject their proposals. When the French king found that he could not retain Talbor at his court, he obtained from him an account of the method of curing fevers which under his hands had then become famous, and which, according to the practice of the time, was considered as a secret. In the 'Journal des Scavans' for the year 1682, it is stated that Louis XIV. had obtained of Sir Robert Talbor the knowledge of the *remède Anglois* for a liberal recompence, and under a promise to keep the secret; and that, after Sir Robert's death, the king had directed it to be made public for the benefit of his subjects. A tract was then published on this remedy, which was translated into English the same year, and printed at London under the title, 'The English Remedy, or Talbor's wonderful Secret for curing of Agues and Feavers: sold by the Author, Sir Robert Talbor, to the Most Christian King, and since his Death ordered by his Majesty to be printed in French for the Benefit of his Subjects, and now translated into English for the Publick Good." From the epitaph we learn that

Talbor had been employed by the queen of Spain. He spent his latter years in Cambridge, and was a benefactor to St. Sepulchre's Parish. The inscription on Talbor's monument in Trinity Church, which gives us some account of his family, is as follows:—

Dignissimus Dominus
Dñs Robertus Talbor, alias Tabor,
Eques auratus ac Medicus singularis,
Unicus Febrium Malleus,
Carolo 2^do^, Ludovico 14^to^,
Illi M. Britanniæ, huic Galliæ
serenissimis regibus;
Ludovicæ Mariæ,
Hispaniarum ac Indiarum Reginæ;
serenissimo Galliarum Delphino,
Plurimisque Principibus,
nec non minorum Gentium ducibus
ac Dominis probatissimis;
sic suis parentavit,
Avo Dño Jacobo Tabor Armigero,
Almæ Acad. Cantab. Registrario,
qui obiit Jul. 16, Anno 1645.
Patri Dño Johanni Tabor Armigero,
Episcopi Eliensi Registrario,
qui obiit Apr. 10, Anno 1645.
Amitis Dñæ Elizabethæ Whin,
Dñi Math. Whyn nuper uxori,
qui obiit Sept. 16, Anno 1677,
et Dñæ Margaretæ Tabor, quæ innupta
obiit Nov. 24, Anno 1634.
Cæterisque Majoribus
quorum reliquiæ hic prope sitæ sunt.
Gentes occidere et redire possint,
Virtute duce, comite fortuna.

Several considerable charitable donations have been

at different periods made to this parish. Among the alms-houses, one, in Walls Lane, was founded by Matthew Stokys, well known in the history of the University; it was rebuilt in the last century, but the old inscription was placed over the door again, in brass fixed in a piece of stone:

> Matheus Stokys nuper unus Armiger' Bedellor' alme Universitatis Cantebrigie has ædes Xp'o Servatori suo & sex pauperibus viduis in perpetuum dicavit Die XVII. Mensis Decembris Año·Dñi 1585. Siquis has ædes in alios usus transferre attentet Anathema sit a Xp'o. Amen.

The church was formerly appropriated to the abbey of West Dereham in Norfolk; it is now in the patronage of the bishop of Ely.

PARISH OF LITTLE ST. MARY.

This parish has been known by the different names of Little St. Mary, St. Mary of Grace (Sanctæ Mariæ de Gratia), and of St. Mary without Trumpington Gate. It is an extensive parish, and contains within its limits two of the most ancient colleges of the University, Pembroke and Peter House.

This parish lies on both sides of Trumpington Street. On the west it extends beyond the river, and includes the hamlet or suburb of Newnham; to the east it reaches over what was anciently called the Swinecroft and St. Thomas's Leas. There was formerly a street extending from Pembroke Hall eastward, which bore the name of Deudevere Lane or Dowdever Lane.

In early times, this parish contained numerous hostles. No less than three were contiguous to the church, Jesus Hostle, St. John's Hostle, and St. Edward's Hostle. Of these, the first two, which were of considerable antiquity, occupied the site of Peter House; the other was, in Fuller's time, transferred into "a victualling house called the Chopping Knife." On the other side of Trumpington Street, University Hostle, with three other buildings ranked by Fuller in the list of hostles, named Bolton's Place, Cousin's Place, and Knapton's Place, were absorbed in the formation of Pembroke College. Behind the street, to the south of Pembroke College, stood St. Thomas's Hostle, which gave its name to the neighbouring Leas, formerly an open space of ground described by Fuller as having been "the Campus Martius of the scholars, here exercising themselves,

sometimes too violently; lately disused, either because young scholars now have less valour, or more civility." * In the reigns of the first three Edwards, as we learn from contemporary deeds, there was a house in this parish named Paternoster's Hostle, from having belonged to one John Paternoster; † it appears to have stood also on the east side of Trumpington Street, towards the end of the street, on what was called the Swinecroft. St. Edmund's Hostle was probably adjacent to the chapel of St. Edmund, belonging to the White Canons. The prior and convent of Anglesey had also lands in this parish, and perhaps a hostle.‡

This part of the town seems to have been in the thirteenth century the favourite resort of the religious and scholastic fraternities. The Carmelites, who had established themselves at Chesterton about the year 1200, removed themselves soon afterwards to Newnham or Newenham, where they occupied a house given them by one Michael Malherb. Here they remained till the year 1292, when they moved "into Cambridge," and fixed themselves in Mill Street, on what is now part of the site of King's College.§ In 1291, the new order of White Canons of Sempringham came to Cambridge, where they had "the old chapel of St. Edmund over against Peter House." This chapel was dedicated to King Edmund the Martyr, and is supposed to have stood

* Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge, p. 60.

† Cole's MSS. vol. xii. p. 123. Paternosterishostel extra Trupitonegatis. In other deeds (of 23 and 28 Ed. I.) it is described as, messagium quod fuit Johannis Paternoster.

‡ Cole's MSS. vol. xii. p. 122.

§ See the Barnwell Chartulary, quoted in the note to Fuller, p. 43. Conf. Fuller, p. 67.

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LITTLE ST MARY'S CHURCH.

LITTLE ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

on the site of Addenbrook's Hostle. The White Canons probably inhabited the house called St. Edmund's Hostle. By letters patent in the 6th Edward III. the prior and canons of the chapel of St. Edmund, of the order of 'Semplingham,' had license to buy houses and land in Cambridge.* In 1340, their house was burnt to the ground, "cum omni supellectile et evidentiis." The monastic order entitled Fratres de Sacco, Fratres Saccorum, or Fratres de Pœnetentia Jesu, occupied in the thirteenth century one of the hostles which was taken into the foundation of Peter House, and which they had bought of John le Rus: according to the Barnwell Chartulary, they produced many good scholars, and

* MS. Harl. No. 7047, p. 288. These canons are mentioned in the Barnwell Chartulary, fol. 163, written at the latter end of the thirteenth century, Parochia Sancti Petri extra Trumpitonegatis canonici de Simplingham tenent unam placeam terræ juxta Deudeverislane.

their order increased rapidly, till its repression by the Council of Lyons.

The church of this parish was originally dedicated to St. Peter, and was generally known by the name of St. Peter's without Trumpington Gate, to distinguish it from the church of St. Peter *ad castrum*. As this church was adjacent to and served as the chapel of Hugh de Balsham's foundation, the latter took from it the name of St. Peter's College, or Peter House, as it has always been more commonly called. St. Peter's Church was one of considerable antiquity. We are told that in 1194 one Langline, who was both patron and incumbent, "according to the custom of the town of Cambridge at that time," gave it to a certain kinsman of his named Segur, who, after having held it some time, gave it to his son Henry, who bestowed it upon the hospital of St. John in the Jewry (on the site of St. John's College).* After the foundation of St. Peter's College, Hugh de Balsham gave the church to the new establishment, and it served as the college chapel. For a long time afterwards the right to the church was a subject of dispute between the college and the hospital, until a compromise was made by which the former was allowed to retain the church, which has remained ever since in its patronage. There was, at an early period, a chantry of St. Mary in this church, endowed with good estates. We learn from a deed of the 18th Edward II. (1324-5) that one Robert de Domlton had endowed a chaplain to perform service daily "at the altar of our Lord and the Blessed Virgin" in St. Peter's Church in Trumpington Street.† At this

* Selden's History of Tythes, p. 386.

† Cole's MSS. vol. xii. p. 124.

period the church was old and ruinous, and a short time afterwards it suddenly fell to the ground. Before 1349, the present church was completed, perhaps partly by the exertions of the patrons of St. Mary's Chantry, for the new building was dedicated to St. Mary of Grace (Sancta Maria de Gratia), and the old name was preserved only in that of the adjacent college, to which the church still continued to serve as chapel, till the erection of the chapel of Peter House in 1632. In the Ely Registers we find that the license to consecrate the new church, then still called the church of St. Peter, was given in 1349; and that the ceremony of dedication was performed on the thirtieth of September, 1352.* In the same register it is noted that on the third of September, 1402, the churchyard was purged of the shedding of blood (cimeterium ab effusione sanguinis purgatum). For some time after it had been thus rebuilt, the church seems to have been commonly known by the name of St. Peter; but that of St. Mary gradually became prevalent after the middle of the fourteenth century. In 1376, we have mention of a chaplain of the "church of St. Mary without Trumpington Gates."† As late, however, as the 18th Richard II. (A.D. 1394-5), the parish was still occasionally described as that of *St. Peter without Trumpington Gates.*‡ In 1741, to use the expression of Cole, the Cambridge antiquary, the whole church was "beautified," and the pulpit was then made at an expense of thirty pounds.

* Cole's MSS. vol. xxxv. p. 118.

† Dominus Thomas capellanus ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ extra Trumpinton Gates. Cole's MSS. vol. ii. p. 56.

‡ See a deed transcribed into Cole's MSS. vol. ii.

The church of Little St. Mary, though small, is an interesting building. The architect is supposed to have been Alan de Walsingham, who also designed the Lady Chapel at Ely. It consists only of a nave or body, divided about the middle by a screen. The roof is supported by carved wooden rafters. An old tower at the north-west end contains two bells. The windows are particularly handsome, especially that at the east end, which is a beautiful specimen of the flowing tracery of the fourteenth century. The font of this church, although not very ancient, is curious: it bears the arms of the city of London, the bishopric of Ely, the university of Cambridge, St. Peter's College, and the town of Cambridge.

The monuments of this church appear to have suffered much in the time of the civil wars. It is full of remains or indications of old brasses and incised stones. Among other fragments, is a very old blue marble stone, somewhat in form of a coffin; the name of the person whom it was intended to commemorate is lost, but a part of the inscription remains, in very old Gothic characters, as follows:

. . . . . ꝙꝺꝛ ꝺıꝑꝺ ıꝺı,
ꝺꝛꝺ ꝺꝛ ꝑꝺ ꝺlꝛꝛ ꝺıꝛ ꝛꝛꝺꝛıꝛ.

Many of the masters and fellows of Peter House and Pembroke College were buried in Little St. Mary's Church. A stone, with brasses let in, commemorates the name of John Holbrook, master of the former college from 1418 to 1431. The head and shoulders of the figure, with part of the exterior border, and the label over the head, all in brass, have been broken away. Holbrook is represented in his convocation robes. A

few words only of the inscription round the border are now left: they are

. . . vix crede relictum
Unde capellanum rex sibi fecit eum.
. . . cancellarius hic . . .

All that remains of the label over his head, is the words

. . . Pars mea Dominus dixit anima mea . . .

The inscription under the feet is, however, perfect, and commences with a very unfortunate pun on Holbrook's name, which is interpreted as though it were Hollowbrook (cavus torrens):

Quem tegit iste lapis *cavus* en cognomine *torrens*
Aret, et in cineres vertitur unde fuit.
Ne via sit per eum Diti sate Virgine funde
Alveolum mentis sanguinis imbre tui.
Subque tua clamyde quos infidus intulit hostis
Judicis ante tronum conde Maria nevos.

John Holbrook was one of the most famous English mathematicians of his day, and first gave an impulse to mathematical science in Cambridge in the fifteenth century. His astronomical tables, called the Tabulæ Cantabrigienses, were the first advance that the University of Cambridge made to compete with its more successful rival the University of Oxford. He was chaplain to King Henry VI. and held various ecclesiastical benefices. He lived a few years after his resignation of the mastership. In the British Museum is preserved a folio MS. on vellum, written nearly all with Holbrook's own hand, and containing his mathematical treatises. The state of science at that

lived in favour with the king. Pepys says on the twenty-eighth of June, 1660, "This morning I saw poor Bishop Wren going to chappel, it being a thanksgivingday for the king's returne." On the tenth of February following, he speaks of him as though, after the long intermission of pontifical duties, they appeared quite a novel thing: "After sermon y^e^ bishop, Dr. Wren, gave us the blessing *very pontifically*." To this prelate Pembroke College is indebted for its present chapel, which was designed by his nephew, Sir Christopher Wren.

The parish of Little St. Mary is, as has been already observed, a curacy, in the patronage of the adjoining college. St. Peter's College, as impropriators of the church, claimed formerly the tithe of fish taken in the mill-dam (in 'Milnedam' in the parish of St. Mary 'extra Trumpingtongates').* The charities attached to this parish are not very numerous.

* Cole's MSS. vol. xxxv. p. 118.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH.

ST. EDWARD'S PARISH.

THE parish of St. Edward occupies a very central part of the town, and consists of the two ancient parishes of St. Edward and St. John the Baptist, more commonly called St. John Zachary.

The church of St. John the Baptist stood by the side of Milnestrete, somewhere near the site of King's College Chapel. The parish included Trinity Hall and Clare Hall, to the former of which colleges it was appropriated, having previously belonged to the priory of Barnwell. According to Fuller and Caius, there stood another church on the site of King's College, dedicated to St.

Nicholas,* but perhaps this is an error arising from a confusion of the name of St. Nicholas's Hostle. The original deeds relating to the foundation of King's College, which swallowed up most of the streets and houses of the parish of St. John, throw considerable light on their disposition and names. The part of Milnestrete, which was included in this parish, was frequently called St. John's Street. A lane which ran from this street to the river, under the wall of the house of the Carmelites, was Cholleslane, or Whitfrerelane. The bank of the river, in the immediate neighbourhood of Cholleslane, was called Cholleshithe. The southern edge of the parish included part of what was called sometimes Ploteslane, and at others Nuteslane, running from Milnestrete, or St. John's Street, to the High Street, part of which remains between King's College and St. Catherine's Hall: it had previously been known by the name of Segrymslane.† Pyron Lane appears also to have run from St. John's Street to the High Street, a little to the north of Ploteslane. There was also near the lanes last mentioned, another lane called the New Lane, perhaps running from Ploteslane to Pyron Lane, parallel to Milnestrete and High-Street, or else running out of Milnestrete, between the two lanes last mentioned. To the north the parish included part of Scole Lane and of Heneye. Part of the bank of the river bore the name of Salthithe, near to which was a lane named Strawy-

* Fuller's Hist. of the Univ. of Cambr. p. 150. Caius, Hist. Cantebr. Acad. p. 120.

† This we learn from a deed in the archives of Corpus Christi College, quoted by Cole, MSS. vol. iv. p. 48,—"nuper vocata Segrymslane, quæ nunc vocatur Ploteslane."

lane.* In Cholleslane there was an inn called the Boar's Head, also taken into the site of King's College.

No less than five hostles are enumerated as standing in the parish of St. John the Baptist. St. Austin's Hostle, or St. Augustine's Hostle, formed the corner of Ploteslane and St. John's Street, and appears to have extended eastwardly to New Lane. To the north of this house stood St. Edmund's Hostle, which appears to have formed the corner of St. John's Street and Pyron Lane. St. Edward's Hostle stood also on the side of Pyron Lane, perhaps between St. Edmund's Hostle and High Street. St. Nicholas's Hostle stood on one side of Milnestrete, or St. John's Street, and was purchased by the king from Simon Dallyng, clerk. St. John's Church appears to have stood to the north of St. Edmund's Hostle; and adjoining to it was St. John's Hostle. A hostle named God's House is said likewise to have stood in this parish.

As we have already stated, the church of St. John the Baptist was appropriated to Trinity Hall, until the year 1445, when it was surrendered to the king, who destroyed it to make way for his new foundation. It appears to have been at first the king's intention to build another parish church at the expense of his college;† but this plan was soon relinquished, and in the following year (1446) he united the parish of St. John to that of St. Edward, and gave the whole as a curacy to Trinity Hall.

The old parish of St. Edward lay chiefly, if not

* This lane is twice mentioned in the Barnwell Chartulary, fol. 161, v°. and 163, r°.

† See Cole's MSS. vol. iv. p. 30.

wholly, on the east side of the High Street, or Trumpington Street. It included part of the market-place, and appears, in earlier times, to have been inhabited chiefly by dealers in provisions, for, among the older names of the streets and lanes in this part of the town, we find that of the Butchery (Bucheria),* and Triperislane.† There was also in this parish Crepers Lane. We can trace few hostles in this parish: perhaps the scholars objected to take up their residence among the butchers and tripe-sellers. Cole‡ describes a house in Trumpington Street, in St. Edward's parish, opposite King's College Lodge, which had in his time "many marks of antiquity about it." This was supposed to be the remains of the old hostle of God's House, and Cole adds that Professor Plumtree (who lived in the house next to it) "says that his house was, before it was rebuilt, part of the same foundation, and that his vaults underground are very antique and curious, being arched after the old manner." According to Fuller, God's House was pulled down to make way for King's College; there were, therefore, either two hostles of this name in the immediate neighbourhood of each other, or, which is more probable, tradition has made two of one.

In the old parish of St. Edward stood one of the chief religious houses in Cambridge, that of the Augustine Friars, which occupied the site between the present Pease Market, Free School Lane, Downing Street, and Slaughterhouse Lane. These friars settled in Cambridge about

* In the Barnwell Chartulary are mentioned several shops "in parochia Sancti Eadwardi in Bucheria." See fol. 162, r°.

† Barnwell Chartulary, fol. 163, r°.

‡ Cole's MSS. vol. iv. p. 48.

the year 1289. We know very little of the history of their house: the old gateway was standing in the last century, and part of the buildings, particularly the refectory (used as a lecture-room), were in existence in the time of Cole. The refectory has since been pulled down; and, according to Lysons, the only trace of the old buildings now remaining is a small arch with gothic tracery, forming part of a cold-bath in the gardens of John Mortlock, Esq. The house of the Augustine Friars in Cambridge is said to have been founded by Sir Geoffrey Pitchford; at the dissolution the site was granted to William Keynsham, and part of it has since fallen into the hands of private individuals, and has been cleared to make way for dwelling-houses; the rest was bought by the University and formed into the Botanical Garden. Cole states that the gateway was pulled down in his time by a tradesman of the name of Finch, who had purchased that part of the site. "Before the late Wm. Finch pulled down the old venerable gateway, like a college, and much like that of Trinity Hall, having a large portal and a smaller wicket close to it, fronting the Pease Hill, in the very place and on the very spot where Finch built a good square brick house. This old gateway I perfectly well remember." He adds that "their refectory" was "still standing, which Mr. Buck inhabited. Finch, an ironmonger, and very rich, out of misery and covetousness, only bought part of the scite; he might, and any one but a tradesman would, have purchased the whole; it is lucky his want of taste prevented it: what he refused now makes the Botanic Garden." *

* Cole's MSS. vol. lviii. p. 47.

The church of this parish, which is dedicated to King Edward the Confessor, stands in a most confined situation, being entirely and closely surrounded by houses. It is celebrated in history as being the church in which Bishop Latimer preached his famous sermon of Cards, from John i. 19, "Who art thou?" on the Sunday before Christmas, 1527, after he had embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. This church experienced very rude treatment at the hands of the puritans a century later, for we find the following entry in Dowsing's Journal:—"1643. January 1. Edward's Parish. We diged up the steps, and brake down 40 pictures, and took of 10 superstitious inscriptions." The effects of this act of violence are still visible in numerous ancient tomb-stones which are stripped of their brasses. Cole* says,—"There are in this church the most old tomb-stones that are to be met with perhaps in any church of the same bigness in England, and almost all of them of black marbles, and some of an uncommon largeness, but as all the inscriptions were put upon brass plates, thro' the iniquity of the times (antiquity never surmising that there could be wretches who would pride themselves in their sacrilege) or by some other accident, there is not one left to preserve the memory of the deposited, how worthy soever to be remembered." It is evident by what remains that some of the brasses were very curious and interesting. The modern inscriptions in the church are extremely numerous, but few of them are of any great importance: they principally relate to members of King's College, and to Trinity and Clare Halls, which stand within the parish. They include four masters of the

* Cole's MSS. vol. iv. p. 27, "partly from Dr. Mason's book."

latter foundation, Theophilus Dillingham, Samuel Blythe, Charles Morgan, and John Wilcox.

In other respects the church exhibits few marks of antiquity. It contains an old stone font, and at the bottom of the northern chapel is a head rudely carved in stone, intended, as it appears, to represent King Edward the Confessor. In 1701, the church and chancel were "repaired and adorned," and the east end of the chapel wainscoted; in 1710 and 1712, further partial repairs were going on; in 1716, was erected a new altar-piece; and in 1735, much more considerable alterations were made in various parts of the church and steeple. The frequent occurrence of this latter date inscribed on different parts of the walls, bears testimony to the extent of the modernizations at that period.

The present church consists of a nave, with two small side aisles, and a chancel. At the east end of the side aisles are two side chapels, reaching to the end of the chancel, each separated internally from the body of the church by four light columns. These two chapels belong, the south to Clare Hall, and the north to Trinity Hall; and it has been conjectured that they may have served those two colleges as places of worship before the erection of the college chapels. The arms of Trinity Hall occur in various parts of the church. The nave and chancel are separated by a neat screen. At the west end is a square tower, containing six bells. The church is a curacy appropriated to Trinity Hall, and served by one of the fellows of that foundation.

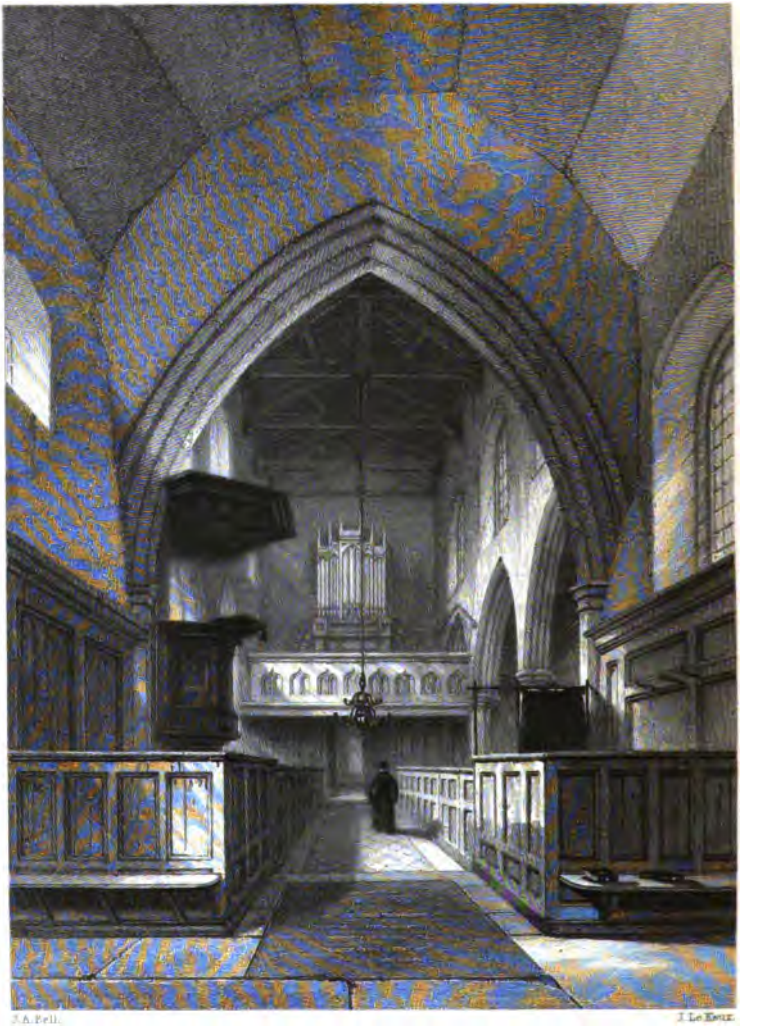
The parish registers of this church are carried back to a tolerably remote date. They furnish us with a

remarkable instance of longevity, commemorated in the following singular form:

"1650. Elinor Gaskin said,
She lived four-score years a maid,
And twenty and two years a married wife,
And ten years a widow, and then she left this life."

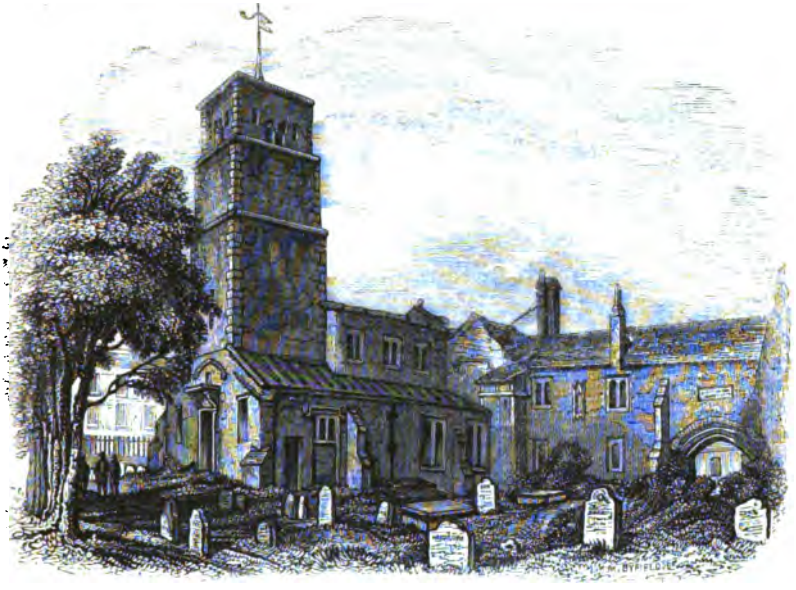
"This was Elinor Bowman, commonly called the Widow Bowman, who died August 17th, and was buried decently in St. Edward's churchyard, Aug. 18; her age 112 years."

Perse's Alms-Houses stand in this parish, at the corner of Free School Lane. There are also some other small charities belonging to the parish, which are scarcely of sufficient importance to be mentioned in a work like the present.



J. A. Pell. J. Le Keux.

INTERIOR OF ST BENET'S CHURCH.



ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH.

ST. BENEDICT'S PARISH.

THE parish of St. Benedict, or Benet, lies to the south of that of St. Edward, between it and St. Botolph's Parish. It includes within its limits the greater part of Corpus Christi College and part of St. Catherine's Hall. It is a small parish, and we find few notices in old documents of its streets or hostles. In the fourteenth century there stood in Trumpington Street, in this parish, a chapel or hermitage of St. Anne.* In a deed of the fourth year of the reign of Edward IV. we find mention of the Black Bull, stated to be in Trumpington Street, in St. Benedict's Parish, and belonging to Michael House, but

* Cole's MSS. vol. vi. p. 45.

afterwards sold to enlarge the site of St. Catherine's Hall.*

The church of St. Benedict, which stands immediately behind Corpus Christi College, and was formerly joined to it by a gallery, consists of a small nave and chancel, with two side aisles. It is a rectory, given in the thirteenth century by Edward de Cambridge and his mother to the abbey of St. Alban's, but appropriated in 1578 to Corpus Christi College. This is said to be the latest instance known of such appropriation of a church in England. It appears from the Ely registers, quoted by Cole, that the church-yard was the scene of bloodshed in the year 1351 (cimeterium ab effusione sanguinis purgatum). The square tower at the west end of this church is, without any doubt, the most ancient building in the town; the belfry is supported by a semicircular arch; and the windows of the tower have also round arches, with those singularly formed columns which have been considered characteristic of Anglo-Saxon architecture, and of which examples are extremely rare. The body of the church is not particularly remarkable; Cole says that the exterior had then been "within these few years entirely *beautified*, in the true meaning of the word." The tower contains six bells, on some of which are curious inscriptions. On the second bell is inscribed the doggrel couplet,

> "Of all the bels in Bennet I am the best,
> And yet for my casting y^e^ Parish paid lest. 1607."

On another we read,

> "Non nomen fero ficti, sed nomen Benedicti. 1610."

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* Cole's MSS. vol. vi. p. 61.

And on the sixth bell,

"John Draper made me, in 1618, as plainly doth appeare,
This bell was broke and cast againe, w^{ch} tyme churchwardens were,
Edward Dixson for the one, who stode close to his tacklyn,
And he that was his partner then was Alexander Jacklyn."

Internally, two columns on each side separate the nave from the aisles. Our view given of the interior was taken in the year 1837. The church contains many monuments of parishioners and of members of Corpus Christi College and St. Catherine's Hall. William Dowsing, who appears to have been delighted with the zealous generosity of "Mr. Russell, churchwarden," calls this church a temple, and describes it with unusual minuteness:

"At Benet Temple, Dec. 28, 1643. There was seven superstitious pictures, 14 cherubims; and 2 superstitious ingraving; one was to pray for the soul of John Canterbury and his wife. Mr. Russell, churchwarden; he lent 100 p^{d} to y^{e} parliament, and set forth a horse, and maintaineth him at his charge, and lent Col. Cromwell 300 p^{d} to pay his soldiers. And an inscription of a Mayd praying to y^{e} sunn and Virgin Mary; 'twas in Latyng,

Me tibi virgo pia genitor commendo Mariæ.

A Mayd was born to me which I commend to you, oh Mary: 1432. Richard Billingford did commend this his daughters soule."

The tomb-stone alluded to still remains; the inscription, which is here so strangely mistranslated, has disappeared, but the figure remains, and instead of being 'a Mayd,' as Dowsing states, represents a man in his doctor's robes. In fact, it is the monument of Richard de Billingford, master of Corpus Christi College in 1398, who died in 1432. In the church-yard was once the following epitaph on a person who made some figure in University History in the reign of Queen Mary:

"Here lyeth the body of John Meres, one of the esquire beadles of this University, who gave an° 1558 his two dwelling houses in this parish to this University, and a remembrance to the vice-chancellor and all the officers of this University here present upon the day of his commemoration in this church."

At the east end of the church-yard is an altar tomb for several members of a Cambridge family of the name of Bacon. The epitaph on Nathaniel Bacon, said to have been composed by Richard Atwood, fellow of Pembroke College and one of the esquire bedels, deserves quoting on account of its quaintness and elegance:

Heus tu, quisquis es?
Nathaniel Bacon,
Ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ Majoris
in Oppido Cantabrigiensi,
bis Gardianus, haud infidus,
Senio confectus,
Laborum satur,
ad hoc, durum licet, Pulvinar
condormiscit.
Qui Artis Halieuticæ amantissimus,
modica admodum contentus usq; supellectili,
Lino scilicet Hamuloq;
teneraq; Arundine,
Vitam,
si quis unquam alius Mortalium,
vere *Fumum* habuit.
Vin' tu eum paucis, Viator?
Stentora agas, surdaster enim est.
Dicas captandis te vacare Piscibus,
evigilabit.
M.DCCXXII.

The parish register begins in 1539. Among the entries we have the following: "1630. Mr. Thomas Hobson, Caryer, sep. in y^e^ chancell. Jan. 12." This was

the famous carrier who has been immortalized in the well known lines of Milton:

ON THE UNIVERSITY CARRIER,

Who sickened in the time of his vacancy, being forbid to go to London, by reason of the plague.

Here lies old Hobson; Death hath broke his girt,
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt,
Or else the ways being foul, twenty to one,
He 's here stuck in a slough, and overthrown.
'Twas such a shifter, and if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down;
For he had any time this ten years full
Dodg'd with him, betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.
And surely Death could never have prevail'd,
Had not his weekly course of carriage fail'd;
But lately finding him so long at home,
And thinking now his journey's end was come,
And that he had ta'en up his latest inn,
In the kind office of a chamberlain
Shew'd him his room where he must lodge that night,
Pull'd off his boots, and took away the light.
If any ask for him, it shall be said,
Hobson has supt, and 's newly gone to bed."

Hobson is rightly considered one of the most remarkable of the Cambridge worthies. His name occurs frequently in the lighter popular literature of the seventeenth century, when he was the subject of numerous jokes and witty sayings. The proverbial saying, derived from the orderly manner in which he let out his horses, of "*Hobson's choice, this or none*," is not yet forgotten. The town of Cambridge owes to him, besides a considerable charitable benefaction, the handsome and useful conduit in the market-place, to which the water was brought from the Gogmagog hills. There is extant a good print of Hobson, executed by J. Payne, in which

he is represented in a cloak, with a purse in his hand. Underneath are the words "*ob. An.* 1630, *vixit Annos* 86," followed by these lines:

"Laugh not to see so plaine a man in print:
The shadow 's homely, tho' there 's something in 't:
Witness the *bagg* he wears (though seeming poore),
The fertile *mother* of a *thousand* more:
He was a thriving man, through lawfull gaine,
And wealthy grew by warrantable payne.
Then laugh at them that spend, not them that gather,
Like thriving sonnes of such a thrifty father."

Hobson lived in the parish of St. Benedict.

The church of St. Benedict was newly paved in 1732. In the chancel is suspended a tolerable list of benefactors, including those who gave church plate. In 1669, a lady of the town gave an annuity of £3, one for a sermon on St. Thomas's eve, and the rest to be distributed to the poor; in 1672, John Scot, alderman of the town, gave a small annuity for a sermon on the Sunday before St. Michael, and for the poor; in 1673, Thomas Russell left £5 to be lent to poor tradesmen of the parish.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH.

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW THE GREAT.

This parish, called the Parish of Great St. Andrew to distinguish it from that of Little St. Andrew or Barnwell, and generally called in old deeds *Parochia Sti. Andreæ extra Bernewelle Gates*, occupies the south-eastern part of the town. In it formerly stood the religious house of the Dominicans, or Friars Preachers; at present it contains two colleges, Christ's and Emmanuel. It is a curacy, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Ely.

The church of Great St. Andrew stands at the corner of two streets, opposite the gateway of Christ's College. In the middle of the seventeenth century this church had fallen into ruin, and it was rebuilt by Christopher Rose, Esq., alderman of the town, who in 1645 had been sequestrated by the parliament. In 1772, the tower had again fallen into decay, and, being dangerous, was taken down and rebuilt. The present church is a good substantial building, consisting of a nave with two cross and two side aisles, and a small chancel, the latter being neatly wainscoted. In the tower are five bells. The screen between the nave and chancel is ornamented with the royal arms, and bears the date 1660. This church contains many monuments of members of Christ's and Emmanuel Colleges; on that of John Collins, of Christ's College, who died in 1618, at the age of twenty-two, are the following lines:

"Nollet suo carere deposito diu
Cœlum: ergo raptus (debitum cœlo decus)
Prisci hic juvenis ævi; rei literariæ
Spes eximia: lepos merus sed et pius;

Oh quanta, jam cinis! potest omnes dare
Similes ei mors, vita vix unquam parem."

On the east wall is the following memorial of the rebuilder of this church:

"In y^e^ vault nigh y^s^ place rests y^e^ body of Christopher Rose, Esq^r^., who was y^e^ chiefe rebuilder of y^s^ (once-ruined) church, and moreover at his death bequeathed to y^e^ minister of y^s^ place for ever y^e^ yearly sume of tenne pounds, who, in consideration thereof, is to preach his commemoration sermon, every 30th of August, upon which day he departed y^s^ life, in y^e^ yeare 1664."

Among the more modern monuments, the most remarkable is a cenotaph in memory of Captain James Cook, the circumnavigator, killed in 1779, which commemorates also his three sons: Nathaniel, who was lost with Captain Boyle Walsingham, on board the Thunderer, in 1780; Hugh, who died a student at Christ's College in 1793; and James, a commander in the navy, who lost his life on board the Spitfire sloop of war, in going from Poole to Spithead, in 1794.

This parish boasts rather a long list of small benefactors. In it was the oldest congregation of dissenters in the town, who were said to be Presbyterians, and, according to Cole, had their meeting-house "in the sign of the Castle Yard, opposite Emmanuel College Gardens." This was pulled down in Cole's time, and rebuilt. Their meetings appear to have been frequently disturbed by the members of the University. Cole peevishly terms them Anabaptists. There is at present a Baptist meeting-house in the parish; perhaps it belongs to the same congregation, or to one which has succeeded to, or sprung out of it.

The parish of Great St. Andrew had latterly increased much in population, and the church became in consequence more and more inconvenient. An alteration had been contemplated for some time, and a few years since a public meeting was held to consider the best means to be taken for that purpose. It was then resolved that the old church, from its construction and dilapidated state, did not admit of being altered so as permanently to satisfy the wants of the parish; and it was determined that, if means could be raised for the purpose, the church should be rebuilt and enlarged on such a scale as to be sufficient for the accommodation of a thousand persons, the population being in 1831 about eighteen hundred. A subscription was immediately opened for that purpose, and a sufficient sum having been collected, the building of a new church was commenced.

PARISHES OF ST. GILES AND ST. PETER.

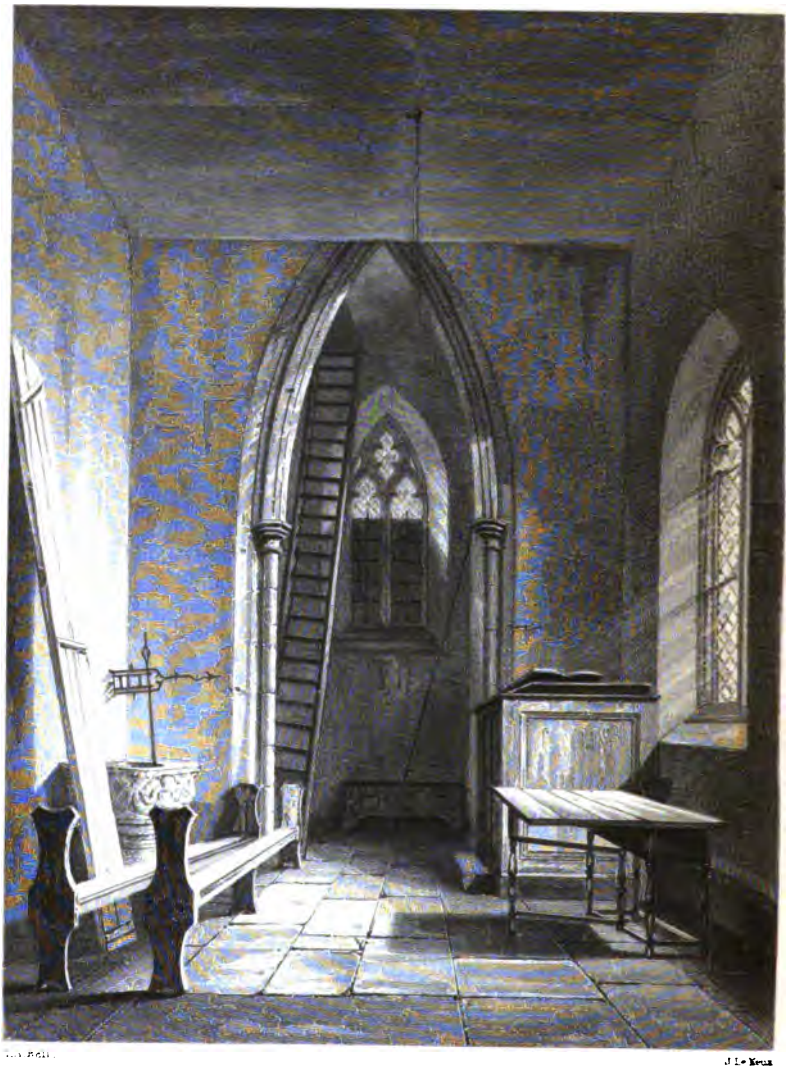
In early times the part of Cambridge on the castle side of the bridge, which is now known by the name of the Castle End, appears to have been the most populous part of the town. It was divided into three parishes, those of St. Giles, St. Peter, and All Saints. The three churches stood near each other, under the protection of the Norman Castle, and were included within the limits of the ancient Roman citadel.

The parish of ALL SAINTS formed the northern extremity of the town. To distinguish it from All Saints in the Jewry, it was generally called the Parish of All Saints at the Castle (parochia Omnium Sanctorum ad Castrum.* From the Hundred Rolls it would appear that at the latter end of the thirteenth century this parish was more populous, or at least that it contained more houses, than at present. At a later period the parish was incorporated with the adjoining parish of St. Peter. Towards the seventeenth century the church became neglected and ruinous: in Fuller's map (1634) the remains of this church appear very small, consisting only of part of the tower and of a wall adjoining to it.

In this parish of All Saints there was a religious house, founded apparently in the reign of Edward I., the inmates of which are called in the Barnwell Chartulary *Fratres Beatæ Mariæ ad Castrum.* They were also called *Fratres de Domina*, or Our Lady Friars, and are mentioned in various early deeds.† Their close is called in one document the close of the *Frerepyes.* This class of friars is said to have received its name from the colour of their garments, which was a mixture of black and white, like that of a magpie. They are sometimes termed in Latin documents *fratres de pica*, and in English *pied friars.* The exact site of their house in Cambridge is not known, but it is certain that they were fixed here in the time of Hugh de Balsham, bishop

* In the Barnwell Chartulary, fol. 161, r°, there is mention of a "grangia in parochia Omnium Sanctorum juxta Barbekan."

† Cole's MSS. vol. xii. pp. 189, 190, 209, 239. See also Caius, p. 10.



J. Le Keux

FONT IN ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

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of Ely, before the third year of the reign of Edward the First, when they are mentioned in a record.

The parish of St. Peter was also distinguished from St. Peter's without Trumpington gates (now Little St. Mary's) by the name of St. Peter's *juxta Castrum.* It is sometimes spoken of in old deeds as Parochia Sancti Petri ultra Pontem. It is also sometimes called, from its elevated position, St. Peter's on the Hill. It is a small parish, and is only a curacy, formerly in the patronage of the abbot of Barnwell, afterwards in the gift of the bishop of Ely, and more recently annexed to the adjoining vicarage of St. Giles, although the parishes are still kept distinct, and service is performed in both churches, though not at the same time. Adjacent to, and forming part of, this parish, was the ancient hamlet of The Howes. There was a gild in St. Peter's

parish, named the Gild of St. Peter, which held its anniversary in the parish church.

The church of St. Peter, which stands on the western side of the street, opposite the castle, is built of stone, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south porch, with a steeple and one bell. It had formerly a south aisle, which is now demolished. This is one of the oldest churches in the town; the more ancient parts, which were partly standing in the last century, contained rows or layers of Roman bricks, and appear to have been built out of the materials of the ruined Roman city. In 1772, Cole speaks of this church as being in a very ruinous state, "with no roof or piece of glass about it." In the year following a collection was made with a view to its restoration. It contains some remains of monumental stones, mostly stripped of their brasses and inscriptions; particularly one blueish marble in the middle of the nave, without its inscription, but with a brass representing a man in a gown, with a string of beads descending from his girdle on one side, and three of the four evangelists at the corners. The brass containing the inscription was originally at the feet of the figure. "At the head of this is another marble, which had also brasses for the cup and wafer, and an inscription under them, which is disrobed." The most remarkable antiquity now preserved in this church is the curious stone font, ornamented with semi-circular arches, and exhibiting the characteristics of a work of the twelfth century.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

The church of St. Giles also bears marks of considerable antiquity. It is mentioned in the twelfth century by Alfred of Beverley. It was originally attached to a monastic foundation which was subsequently removed to Barnwell. According to the legend, the Lady Hugoline, wife of Picot, baron of Bourne, and sheriff of Cambridgeshire, and probably keeper of Cambridge Castle, lay sick in Cambridge, and the king's physicians despaired of her recovery. This was in the year 1092, in the reign of King William Rufus. Hugoline made a vow to God and to St. Giles, who was her patron saint, that if she recovered her health she would build a church in honour

of the saint, and found a monastery. This was a common practice with our forefathers in these early times, when suffering under disease, or other misfortunes. The lady, as it is pretended, recovered her health in three days after her vow, and her husband built the church of St. Giles, near the castle, with a house of six canons regular of the order of St. Austin, whom he brought hither from a monastery at Huntingdon, appointing Geoffrey, "a man of great holiness and piety," their first prior, with the consent of Remigius, bishop of Lincoln, and Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury. Picot and his wife died before their foundation was completed; their son was attainted of high treason in the reign of Henry I., and the estates came to the crown, whereby the convent of St. Giles was reduced to very great want and misery. The estates of Picot were afterwards bestowed by the king upon Payne Peverell, who determined not only to restore but to increase and enlarge the religious foundation of the former proprietors. When, however, he came to view the site, he was dissatisfied with its position, and, carrying the canons to the other side of the river, he laid the foundation of the abbey of Barnwell. The church of St. Giles remained in the simple character of a parish church, which was a vicarage in the patronage of the abbey of Barnwell, now in the gift of the bishop of Ely.

This church occupies rather elevated ground, immediately under the castle. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a north cross aisle, and a south porch; but it has no steeple, although it has two bells, which are suspended in a wooden belfry at the west end of the

church. The interior of the church has been in a great measure modernized. The chancel is separated from the nave by a semicircular arch. Above the arch separating the chancel from the nave are the arms of Queen Anne, and under them this inscription:

"Beautifyed in y^e^ year of our Lord 1713. Thomas Masters, John Love, churchwardens."

There are a few monumental stones, stripped of their brasses and inscriptions. One appears by a rebus which still remains on it (a ton with a B upon it) to have belonged to a person of the name of Beaton. John Beaton was alderman of Cambridge in the twenty-third year of the reign of Henry the Sixth. The modern monuments are of little importance. On the north wall near the altar is a handsome old mural monument in memory of Nicholas Carre, but the inscriptions on him and his wife, &c., are partly defaced. Fuller, in the year 1568-9, says, "Nicholas Carre, fellow of Pembroke Hall, a great restorer of learning in this University, wherein he was professor of Greek, (first as substitute to Sir John Cheke in his absence, then) in his own capacity discharging the place fifteen years, (afterwards resigning the same, and commencing doctor of physic,) this year ended his life to the great grief of all godly and learned men: he was buried in St. Giles's Church beyond the bridge, under a handsome monument with this epitaph:

"Hic jaceo Carrus doctos doctissimus inter
Tempore quos fovit Granta diserta meo.
Tam mihi Cecropiæ, Latiæ quam gloria linguæ
Convenit et medicæ maximus artis honos.
Non ego me jacto, sed quas academia laudes
Attribuit vivo, mortuus ecce fruor.

Et fruar, O lector; procul absit turba profana
Æterno violans busta sacrata Deo." *

The monument itself bears the following epitaphs, as they are given by Cole:

" Quis tumulum Carro parat? Quis funera Carro?
Cujus per terras undique fama volat.
Quis Romæ decus eloquii nisi Tullius olim?
Tullius Anglorum quis nisi Carrus erat?
Quis sic ut Carrus docuit, sic estve loquutus?
Ut Carrus potuit nemo docere loqui.
Quod memoro nihil est, hunc ipsum audisse, vidisse,
Quanti, qui docuit, certe erat ille Deus.
Me tua, chare pater, pia filia cum moritura est,
Heu! monet ut tumulo juncta sit illa tuo.
E tribus, illa secunda fuit, tibi prima in amore,
Chara mihi conjux ultima prima fuit.
Ergo ego nunc . . . socero gener . . u . . orique marit . .
Pono gemens tumulum . . . . . ."

In the middle of the three compartments of which this monument is composed are the following lines:

" Chara mihi conjux, post annos bis duodenos,
Hic jacet, et vir nunc incipit ipse mori.
Mortua, viva jacet; vir vivens, mortuus ille est,
Hæc sive quod vita est quæ sibi vita fuit.
Chara fuit, καθαραque fuit, ... huic Catherina,
Chara fuit mundo, chara futura Deo."

Below are the following English verses:

" If God from his but turn away his face,
They troubled stand, astonished they staie,
Their breath recalling he doth end their race,
Tliey 're then againe thus turn'd into their clay."

* Fuller's History of Cambridge, p. 268.

PYTHAGORAS'S SCHOOL.

In the parish of St. Giles is the manor of Merton Hall. It was purchased in 1270, of the family of Dunning, which appears to have held it from the time of the Conquest, by Walter de Merton, and it was settled upon his foundation at Oxford. In 1446, the warden and scholars of Merton College gave this estate to King Henry VI. in exchange for the manor of Stratton St. Margaret in Wiltshire, and that monarch gave it to King's College. But a few years afterwards, having been disturbed in the possession of the manor of Stratton, they succeeded in recovering possession of that of Merton Hall in Cambridge.

The mansion of this estate was the remarkable building known by the name of Pythagoras's School,

the ancient residence of the Dunnings, which is mentioned in old deeds under the simple title of the Stone House. The traditions of the University represent this building as having been once used for scholastic purposes, but this seems to be rendered improbable by the silence of authentic documents, unless, as has been suggested, it may have been occupied for a brief time by scholars of Walter de Merton's foundation at Cambridge. Various plans and views of this interesting building have been given in different antiquarian publications.* Pythagoras's School is situated at the back of the gardens of St. John's College, and is now put to very miscellaneous uses. The walls are composed of rough stone, supported by arches, and strengthened by large buttresses. The arches are mostly Norman; but the building is very little ornamented, with the exception of one window on each side, which is divided into two parts by a slender pillar, having a capital decorated with a round moulding. The most remarkable part of the building is a large hall, sixty feet by twenty-one feet eight inches; it had formerly an undercroft, with circular arches and plain pillars, apparently as ancient as the early part of the twelfth century, which has been removed for several years.

* The best book on the history of this building and of the Merton estate in Cambridge is that published in the last century by the Rev. Joseph Kilner, of Merton College, Oxford.

F Mackenzie

J Le Keux

PARISH OF ST. CLEMENT.

This parish, which occupies the south side of the river from the bridge to the parish of St. Sepulchre, formed the heart of the ancient town of Cambridge, and perhaps still retains more of its ancient aspect than any of the others. Several old houses are seen in Bridge Street, which runs through the parish; and in one near the bridge, formerly the Half-Moon Tavern, a beam bears a date in Arabic numerals, which some of the older antiquaries asserted to be 1332: there can, however, be no doubt that the date is 1552. Harleston Lane was in this parish, between St. Clement's Church and the river; and in it was Harleston Hostle, sometimes called in old documents Harleston Hall. William Grey, bishop of Ely in 1466, authorized the occupiers of this hostle to have divine service performed in their oratory near the bridge.* Between the two churches of St. Clement and St. Sepulchre stood another hostle, named in old deeds Clement's Hostle. The hamlet or district named Hulme appears to have been attached to this parish. The district named the Jewry appears also to have extended into the parish of St. Clement, for in old deeds we trace many houses in it to have been in the occupation of Jews.

The bridge which here traverses the river, and which, since the erection of other bridges, has been known as the Great Bridge, is that from which the town takes its name. It was perhaps originally Roman, and was at an early period the only bridge across the river Cam

* Fuller's History of Cambridge, p. 58.

in this part of the country. It is stated in the Hundred Rolls that the county was charged with the repair of this bridge.* It appears to have been often neglected. In 1276, it was broken down by a great flood; on which occasion the sheriff, Robert del Estre, instead of rebuilding it, made a barge to transport passengers over the river, and levied a toll upon them for his own private advantage, during six weeks, in which time he collected the large sum of ten pounds, which shows that this road must have been at that time one of considerable traffic.† Only three years after this, we find the bridge again so much out of repair, that carts in passing sometimes fell into the river, from which the horses and drivers did not escape without considerable difficulty.‡ We are probably justified in supposing that this bridge was of stone, although it is said that so late as the beginning of the last century the river was passed here by a bridge of timber. There are many instances where ancient stone bridges were taken down in later times on account of their ruinous condition, and their places supplied by wooden erections, as a measure of economy.

At a later period a singular instrument of popular punishment was attached to this bridge. Cole, writing about 1780, says, "In my time, when I was a boy and lived with my grandmother in the great corner house at the bridge foot next to Magdalen College, Cambridge, and rebuilt since by my uncle, Mr. Joseph Cock, I re-

* Dicunt quod reparatio et refectio Magni Pontis Cant. pertinent ad com. Cant., et quidam de comitatu prædicto tenent terras geldabiles qui debent pontem reficere quando pons indiget reparatione et refectione. Rot. Hund. 7 Ed. I. p. 392.

† Rot. Hund. 4 Ed. I. p. 55.

‡ Rot. Hund. 7 Ed. I. p. 392.

member to have seen a woman ducked for scolding. The chair hung by a pulley fastened to a beam about the middle of the bridge, in which the woman was confined, and let down under the water three times, and then taken out. The bridge was then of timber, before the present stone bridge of one arch was builded. The ducking-stool was constantly hanging in its place, and on the back panel of it was engraved devils laying hold of scolds, &c. Some time after a new chair was erected in the place of the old one, having the same devils carved on it, and well painted and ornamented. When the new bridge of stone was erected, about 1754, this was taken away, and I lately saw the carved and gilt back of it nailed up by the shop of one Mr. Jackson, a whitesmith, in the Butcher Row, behind the town-hall, who offered it to me, but I did not know what to do with it. In October, 1776, I saw in the old town-hall a third ducking-stool, of plain oak, with a bar of iron before it to confine the person in the seat: but I made no inquiries about it. I mention these things, as the practice seems now to be totally laid aside."*

The church of St. Clement is a vicarage, formerly belonging to the nuns of St. Rhadegund, from whom it passed to Jesus College. The greater part of the present church is quite modern: it is a neat plain building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles. The chancel, which is built of brick and paved with freestone, appears to have been rebuilt about the beginning of the last century: above the arch which separates it from the nave are the arms of Queen Anne. The old church appears to have been roofed, and other-

* Cole's MSS. vol. xlviii. p. 172.

wise extensively repaired and ornamented, by Thomas Brackin, mayor of Cambridge in 1523, 1528, and 1542, who is supposed to have been buried in it. His name, with the date 1538, occurs on a beam at the upper end of the north aisle. Till the time of Cole, many of whose relations were buried here, this church had no steeple, but the bells were hung in a wooden belfry on the north-west side of the churchyard. On his death in 1782, Cole left money for the erection of the present steeple. On the right hand of the entrance is his monument, on which is inscribed an extract from his will. The front of the steeple bears his motto, DEUM COLE.

As early as the reign of Edward III. there was an altar of St. Nicholas in the church of St. Clement. It had also a chantry of Our Lady; and the chantry-priest is mentioned in several old deeds. It has at present few remains of antiquity. In the north aisle are remains of several old monuments, stripped of their brasses and inscriptions. In the middle aisle is an extremely early monument, consisting of a slab of blueish marble, with a large cross fleury, and a double inscription in Gothic characters, parts of which are damaged. The cross appears originally to have had a brass. The inscription, as far as it can be read, is as follows:

Ici gist Youn de Helpsingham clerk jadis mepre de Caundrigge, par charite priet pur lui, quel . . . me . . . . . endormie en pair serra rebaute jours de pardoun abera, qi mourust la hupste jour de Juen le An de Grace et de Seygnour mpl treiscent bingte nebime.

Cole discovered the name of John de Helpringham, who seems to be the person commemorated by this inscription, mentioned in several deeds, from which it appeared that he was more than once mayor of Cam-

bridge. He was certainly mayor in 1329, the year mentioned on his monument, so that he appears to have died in his mayoralty.*

This church contains a great number of modern monuments, but they are not of any general importance or interest.

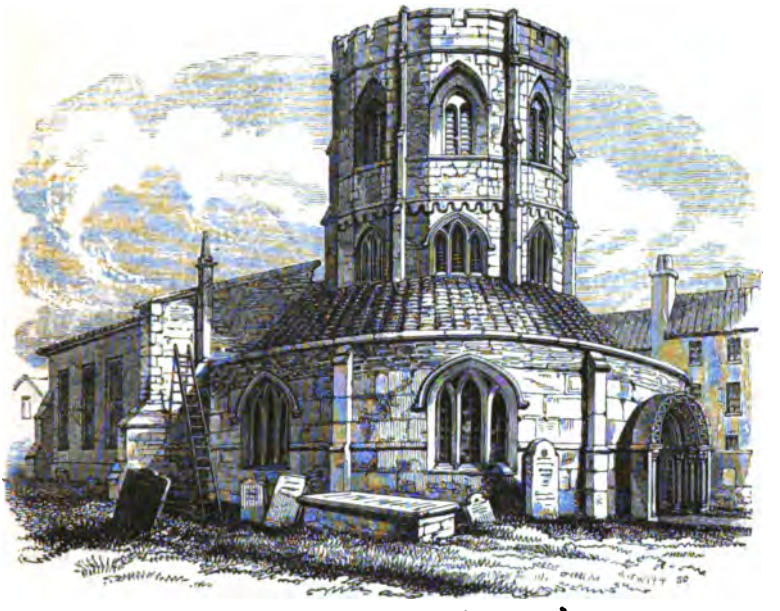
In this parish was held one of the early gilds of Cambridge, which was known by the name of the Gild of St. Clement, and which appears to have been founded towards the end of the fourteenth century. Its original statutes, written in English, are preserved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge,† which give us a curious insight into the constitution of such fraternities. This gild had many benefactors. It was governed by an alderman, two masters, a clerk, and a dean, who appear to have been elected annually. To the masters were intrusted the goods and chattels of the society, as to a kind of trustees. The annual meeting was held on the Sunday after "Lowsonday." The statutes add,—"Also we have ordeyned for to have .ij. morwe spechis in y^e^ yere. The first for to ben holden upon the same Sonday beforneseyd; and y^e^ secounde on y^e^ Sonday next aftyr the fest of Seynt Michael y^e^ archangell. And at ech of these .ij. morowespechis every brothir and sustir shall payen to y^e^ costage for his pensyon .ij. denar. And whoso be somonde to any of these morwespechis, if he be in towne, and comyth not, nor askith no licence of y^e^ alderman, he schal payen .j. lib. wax. And if y^e^ deen faile in hys somownyng, he schal

* Cole's MSS. vol. ii. p. 27.

† A copy of them will be found in Cole's MSS. vol. xlv. p. 1. They are dated in 1431.

payen .j. denar for every brothir and sustir y^t^ is not somond. ¶ And whoso comyth aftir prime be sonette, he shal payen .ij. denar. And y^e^ oure prime is clepyd the secounde oure aftyr noone also wel in somertyme as in wynter." The principal object of these societies was to afford by association protection to each other in cases where the law was weak, to support poor members, and to pay for annual prayers for the souls of those who singly were not rich enough to support a priest for that purpose. By one of the laws of the gild of St. Clement, no members were to go to law with each other, until they had first laid their case before the alderman of the gild, that he might have the opportunity of effecting a reconciliation between them, or that he might decide whether the case could not be arranged without litigation. The officers of the society were allowed ale at their meetings,—"And also the alderman schal have at every generall day to his drynk, and for his geestys, .j. galone of ale; and every maystir a potell, and y^e^ clerk a potell, and y^e^ deen a quart of ale. ¶ Also the clerk schal have for his labour every yere .xx. denar. And the deen for his labour every yere .xx. denar."

INTERIOR OF ST BARTHOLOMEWS CHURCH.



VIEW OF ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.

PARISH OF ST. SEPULCHRE.

THE parish of St. Sepulchre and a large portion of that of All Saints, including the site of St. John's College, were anciently known by the name of the Jewry (Judaismus). In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the Jews settled in Cambridge appear to have been very numerous and rich. According to Fuller, they first established themselves there in the year 1106. They seem to have lived at this place more quietly than in most other towns; and we do not hear of their being molested, or of their giving offence, until the year 1291, when all the Jews were

banished from Cambridge, and their possessions seized by the king.* The synagogue was given to the Franciscan friars, or Minorites, who were then newly settled in Cambridge, and it continued to be their house until the following century, when the great increase in their numbers caused them to remove to the site of Sidney College, where they built a larger priory. At an earlier period, A.D. 1224, King Henry III. had sold to the corporation the house of Benjamin the Jew, to be used as a common jail, and it was long afterwards known as the Tolbooth. If we may judge from the purposes to which it was applied, Benjamin's house must have been large and well-built: his riches, perhaps, had been the cause of his ruin.

It seems rather singular that these two buildings, which were nearly adjacent to each other, were not situated in the district properly called the Jewry, but were in the market-place, near the present Guildhall. This circumstance has been taken as a ground for presuming that the Jews in Cambridge did not live in the Jewry, and that this name was given to the quarter from some other cause. This supposition is, however, quite inadmissible. There can be no doubt that the Jewry in Cambridge was the quarter more particularly occupied by the Jewish population; and it appears that the old house formerly known as Bede's house had more anciently been called the Jews' house, probably as being the place in which their money dealings were transacted. After the general confiscation, it, like the synagogue, had been turned to

* These dates are given on the authority of Fuller. Another authority places the expulsion of the Jews from Cambridge in 1224.

other uses.* Some older writers, such as Caius, whose opinion Fuller seems to accede to, fancied that the church of St. Sepulchre had been the Jews' synagogue.

The parish of St. Sepulchre is of very small extent, and is situated between the more ancient part of the town (which stood about the bridge and under the protection of the castle), and the more modern part, which probably grew up with the university. At the time when the Jews first settled in Cambridge, the site of that part of the town in which the market-place stands was perhaps little better than an open space of ground; and we may easily suppose it chosen on this account by the Jews (who inhabited the extremity of the town nearest to it) as the place of their synagogue. The part of Bridge Street in the immediate neighbourhood of the church appears to have been occupied by some good houses at a very remote period. Bede's house, which has now disappeared, stood on the west side of St. John's Street, between the little lane running at the back of St. John's College and Bridge Street. It is not unfrequently mentioned in old deeds; and it is said by Caius to have been formerly called the Jews' house. In 1276, one Robert Fulburne gave to the canons of Barnwell some stone houses which were situated in Bridge Street, opposite St. Sepulchre's Church, and therefore nearly adjoining to Bede's house.† In a deed of the

* The Barnwell Chartulary (MS. Harl. No. 3601, fol. 261), written in the latter half of the thirteenth century, mentions a house in St. Sepulchre's parish which had belonged to a Jew. Reginaldus de Cumbertone tenet unum mesuagium in parochia Sancti Sepulchri, quod *quondam fuit Jocei Judei.*

† Parker's Hist. of Cambridge, p. 189.

twenty-second year of the reign of Richard II. mention is made of a house in Bridge Street in this parish, named the "Stonenhostle." *

There is no document now known to exist which throws any light on the period at which St. Sepulchre's Church was built, or on the person by whom it was founded. It seems generally agreed that its architectural style is of the first half of the twelfth century. The earliest mention of it is as being under the patronage of the priory of Barnwell, and it is not impossible or improbable that it may have been built by Payne Peverell, the munificent benefactor of that monastic establishment. It is mentioned in some old deeds as being dedicated to St. Andrew, who was the patron saint of Barnwell priory. It is, however, most generally indicated as the church of the Holy Sepulchre *in Judaismo*, and sometimes as the Round Church (ecclesia rotunda). It appears also that there was attached to it in the fourteenth century a chantry of St. Mary,† which was liberally endowed, but when or by whom is not known. In 1313, lands were given to support a priest at this church, who was to say

* Deed given by Cole from the MSS. of Corpus Christi College. (Cole's MSS. vol. ii. p. 48.) A *stone-house* belonging to the priory of Barnwell, probably the same, situated at the corner opposite St. Sepulchre's, was let in the thirteenth century at a rent of two marks and a half, a very high rent in comparison with the other houses in the same rent-roll. Johannes Porthors tenet *domum lapideam* super cornerium ex opposito Ecclesie Sancti Sepulchri, et reddit .ij. m. et di. (Barnwell Chartulary, MS. Harl. 3601, fol. 261.) The only one of these *stone houses* now remaining is the building known by the name of Pythagoras's School. The generality of respectable houses were built in that style of ornamental wood-work of which Cambridge and other old towns offer so many specimens.

† Cole's MSS. vol. ii. p. 48.

THE INTERIOR OF ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.

a mass daily for the soul of John de Shelford.* An incident which occurred in this parish at a later period (the beginning of the sixteenth century), and which is recorded in the registers of the bishopric of Ely, affords a curious illustration of the manners of the day. It appears that the wife of a tradesman in the parish had committed suicide, and had been buried by her friends in the churchyard. The master of Jesus College at that time, Dr. Alcocke, acting as archdeacon of Ely, after expressing in strong terms his indignation against the authors of this sacrilege (quidam iniquitatis filii animarum suarum salutis immemores ac in Gehennæ voraginem cadere minime formidantes), "suspended both the church and the cimetery, until the body should be deterred and

* Cole, vol. xxvi. p. 93, and vol. xlv. p. 129.

an active man in the political events of his day. He is buried on the north side of the churchyard, where an altar monument of freestone bears the following inscription:

Here lyeth y^e^ Body of John Lowry, Gent., who was buried July y^e^ 18th. MDCLXIX.

The church of St. Sepulchre is a vicarage, and, after the dissolution of the priory of Barnwell, to which it originally belonged, was retained in the gift of the crown. It has, however, been the custom to present to it through election by a majority of the householders of the parish.

VIEW SHEWING ALL SAINTS CHURCH &c.

PARISH OF ALL SAINTS.

The parish of All Saints is one of the largest and most important in the town, and within its limits stood some of the earliest monastic and scholastic foundations. It was formerly divided into two parishes, that of All Saints and that of St. Rhadegund, which were separated by the old King's Ditch (per fossam regiam), although they were closely dependent upon each other. In early times a great portion of this large extent was occupied by gardens and open ground. The few houses which the parish contained were arranged along the sides of Trinity Street and St. John's Street (then both called the High Street) and of the part of Bridge Street now called Sidney Street, but which was formerly called Conduit Street. Behind this latter, to the east, was a large open field, extending along the river to the priory of Barnwell, which was called the Grenecroft, and which appears to have been occupied early in the twelfth century by a house of nuns, afterwards known as the nunnery of St. Rhadegund, and at a still later period transformed into Jesus College. About the middle of the twelfth century the nuns built their conventual church (now Jesus College Chapel), which was dedicated to the saint above mentioned. It would appear that this church was long after considered only as a member or dependent of the church of All Saints; for when, in 1291, the "rectory" of the parish church of St. Rhadegund was "appropriated" to the monastery, there was reserved from it a pension of forty shillings to be paid yearly by the nuns to the vicar of All Saints. It is stated that from this time the two parishes

became one in name, and the church of All Saints was the parish church of both, that of St. Rhadegund being no longer considered any more than the church of the convent.* The lane which now bears the name of Jesus Lane was formerly called Nunnes Lane; and there was another, probably leading behind St. Sepulchre's Church towards the nunnery, which was called St. Rhadegund's Street.

The neighbourhood of the High Street, particularly the side towards the river, was occupied by numerous hostles for students, of many of which even the names are now forgotten. The immediate bank of the river, in the parishes of St. Sepulchre and All Saints, was called Dame Nicole's Hythe. In the latter half of the twelfth century a burgess of Cambridge founded on the ground between the church of All Saints and the river, the hospital of St. John the Evangelist, which was afterwards taken under the patronage of the bishops of Ely.† At first the brethren of this house were obliged to attend divine service and bury their dead in the parish church; but in the time of Bishop Eustace (the reign of King John) they were allowed to have a chapel of their own, and an annual payment of three shillings was made to the church in recompense of all damages it might sustain thereby. The church, in the deed relating to this composition, is termed "the church of All Saints of the nuns of Grenecroft."‡ When the hospital of St. John

* Shermanni Historia Col. Jesu, ed. J. O. Halliwell, 1840, p. 12. See our account of Jesus College.

† See our account of St. John's College.

‡ A copy of this curious document is given in one of Cole's MSS. vol. iii. p. 67. It runs as follows:

was turned into a college, it appears that the vicar of All Saints complained of damages which he received by the "alteracyon," and in compensation of these damages the college was ordered to pay to him and his successors an annual pension of five marks.*

Early in the fourteenth century, the Franciscans, Minorites, or Grey Friars, removed from their first residence, the old Jewish synagogue, to seek a more commodious position in the parish of All Saints, and

Ordinatio Episcopi Eliensis super Hospitali Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ Cantebr. quoad Ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum ibidem debita.

Universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, Eustachius Dei Gratia Eliensis Episcopus Salutem. Ad noticiam vestram volumus pervenire, nos ita disposuisse super Hospitali Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Cantebr., scilicet, quod quandocunque fuerit magister ordinatus in predicto Hospitali, sacramento præstito coram Episcopo Eliensi, vel ejus officiali, firmiter promittet, quod nullum parochianorum Ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum Sanctimonialium de Grenecroft recipiet ad Ecclesiastica Sacramenta, vel ad oblaciones aliquas, in dampnum et prejudicium predicte Ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum, et quod prefatam Ecclesiam Omnium SS. illesam et indampnam conservabit, quantum ad prefatum Hospitale pertinet. Conven. autem in presencia nostra inter partes hoc modo, scilicet, quod E. priorissa et Conventus Sancte Radegundis de Grenecroft concesserunt prenominato Hospitali et Fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus liberam et puram cantariam in predicto Hospitali in perpetuum, liberam etiam sepulturam ubi voluerint et eligerint. Et in recompensationem dampni quod possit evenire Ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum de communi terra in qua sita est Domus Hospitalis predicti, Herveus filius Eustachii dedit prenominatis monialibus redditum duodecim denariorum; similiter Robertus Samon redditum duodecim den. in Cantebr.; similiter Mauricius filius Alberici redditum duodecim den. in Cantebr.; sicut in Cartis eorum continetur. Nos autem predictas concessiones factas super predictis cantaria et sepultura, et predictis redditibus trium solidorum, gratas et ratas habentes, illas presenti scripto et sigilli nostri appositione duximus corroborandas. Hiis testibus, Domino Ricardo Eliensi Archidiacono, H. Priore Eliensi, W. Priore de Bernewell, H. Bodekesham Offic. Eliensi, &c. et multis aliis.

* Cole's MSS. vol. iii. p. 65.

settled on the site of Sidney College. In Caius's map of Cambridge, the area on which their house and church stood is called the Grey Friars, and part of the old buildings are indicated as still standing. There was, in the immediate neighbourhood of the house, a street which also took its name from the house, being called in old Latin documents *Vicus Fratrum Minorum.**

A few years after the removal of the Grey Friars into this parish, the King's Hall was founded to the south of St. John's Hospital, swallowing up one or two small lanes, at the junction of which stood a public conduit.† It appears that the scholars of King's Hall, which was long without a chapel, attended divine service at All Saints' church. In 1425, it was directed that those scholars should celebrate there a mass yearly for the soul of their custos Richard Holme on the eve of St. George the Martyr. This Hall formed a part of what is now Trinity College. It thus appears that the modern parish of All Saints includes within its limits the three colleges of St. John, Jesus, and Sidney, and a large portion of that of Trinity.

The church of All Saints is situated opposite the gateway of St. John's College. In old documents it is named the church of All Saints in the Jewry (Ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum in Judaismo), and, sometimes, in the Old Jewry (in Veteri Judaismo), to distinguish it from another church of All Saints which formerly stood near the castle (Ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum juxta cas-

* MSS. Cole, vol. xii. pp. 150, 195. See the account of Sidney Sussex College in the present work.

† For a more particular account of the old streets and houses in this part of Cambridge, see the account of Trinity College.

trum). It is called Ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum juxta Hospitale in a deed dated 1274. Its early history is rather obscure. It has been asserted (but apparently on no very good foundation) that it belonged originally to the abbey of St. Alban's. It is said to have been appropriated to the nuns by Geoffry Rydall, who was bishop of Ely from 1174 to 1189.* The patronage was transferred from the nunnery to the college which rose upon its ruins. We find the names of its incumbents witnessing deeds at an early period. In 1351, the churchyard appears to have been the scene of some fatal conflict.† No part of the present church is very ancient. It is a neat building, without any remarkable feature. It consists of a nave and two side-aisles, with a chancel; the latter was built in 1726, the old chancel being then nearly in ruins. The north aisle had formerly a chapel attached to it. The steeple contains three bells and a saint's bell. One of the bells bears the following inscription, in old Gothic letters:

NON SONO ANIMABUS MORTUORUM SED AURIBUS VIVENTIUM. 1406.

The other two are inscribed with the names of the churchwardens and maker at a later date:—"Robert Brown, Thomas Trot, Church Wardens. Thomas Norris made me. 1632."

This church was the burial-place of Kirke White. The beautiful bas-relief by Chantrey, which commemorates him, is the chief ornament of the place. It was

* Shermanni Hist. Col. Jesu, ed. J. O. Halliwell, p. 12.

† 1351. Cimeterium ab effusione sanguinis purgatum. Extract from an ancient register, in Cole's MSS. vol. iii.

placed here by an American gentleman named Boott, who made a pilgrimage to the ill-fated poet's grave; and the circumstance has been commemorated in the following elegant lines by Professor Smyth, which are engraved under it:

Warm with fond Hope, and Learning's sacred flame,
To Granta's bowers the youthful Poet came;
Unconquer'd powers the immortal mind display'd,
But, worn with anxious thought, the frame decay'd.
Pale o'er his lamp, and in his cell retired,
The martyr student faded and expired.
O Genius, Taste, and Piety sincere,
Too early lost 'midst studies too severe!
Foremost to mourn was generous Southey seen;
He told the tale, and show'd what White had been,—
Nor told in vain; for o'er the Atlantic wave
A wanderer came, and sought the Poet's grave.
On yon low stone he saw his lonely name,
And raised this fond memorial to his fame.

All the ancient monuments in this church have been destroyed or defaced; but it is full of monuments of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, many of them commemorative of members of St. John's, Trinity, and Sidney Colleges, who have been buried here at different times. One of the most interesting is that consecrated to the memory of the father of the celebrated Isaac Barrow, who was a physician in Cambridge, a fellow of Trinity College (of which his son was afterwards master), and was buried in All Saints' church in 1616. His wife Agnes (not Anna) was buried in 1589.

Heare lyeth intombed y^e^ Bodyes of Isack Barrowe, Doctor of Physsick, & Ann his Wife, whoe was y^e^ Relict of Georg Cotton of Banfeylde Haull in y^e^ Countye of Essex Esq^r^. by whome shee had many

children, sonnes & daughters: Dame Ann Llanden, now wife to Sir Phillip Llanden within ye Countye of Lincolne, Knight, beeing Grandchilde to ye sayde Ann out of ye Remembrance of a great deale of Love neaver to bee forgotten shewed unto hir by hir Grandfather, Doctor Isack Barrowe, whoe had onely married hir Grandmother, hath caused both their Monuments heare to bee erected,

This present Month of September, 1631.

Octo novemq: annos Agnes sum Væsia dicta,
Terq: decem Cotton, Barro bis inde decem.

Among other inscriptions may be pointed out two rather playful ones to the memory of a publican of the town named John Hammond, who seems to have been a man of fame in his day. The one is engraved on a stone:

Hic in Dño requiescit Corpus Johannis Hammond, optimæ *et Notæ* et *Famæ*, Œnopolæ, expectans Animã rediturã et venturũ Judicem. Obiit Junii 20 Anno Crti 1628.

The other is on a brass near it:

In Obitum Mri Johannis Hammond Œnopolæ
Epitaphium.
Spiritus ascendit generosi Nectaris astra;
Juxta Altare Calix hic jacet, ecce, Sacrum:
Corporum ἀναστάσει cum fit Communio magna,
Unio tunc fuerit Nectaris et Calicis.

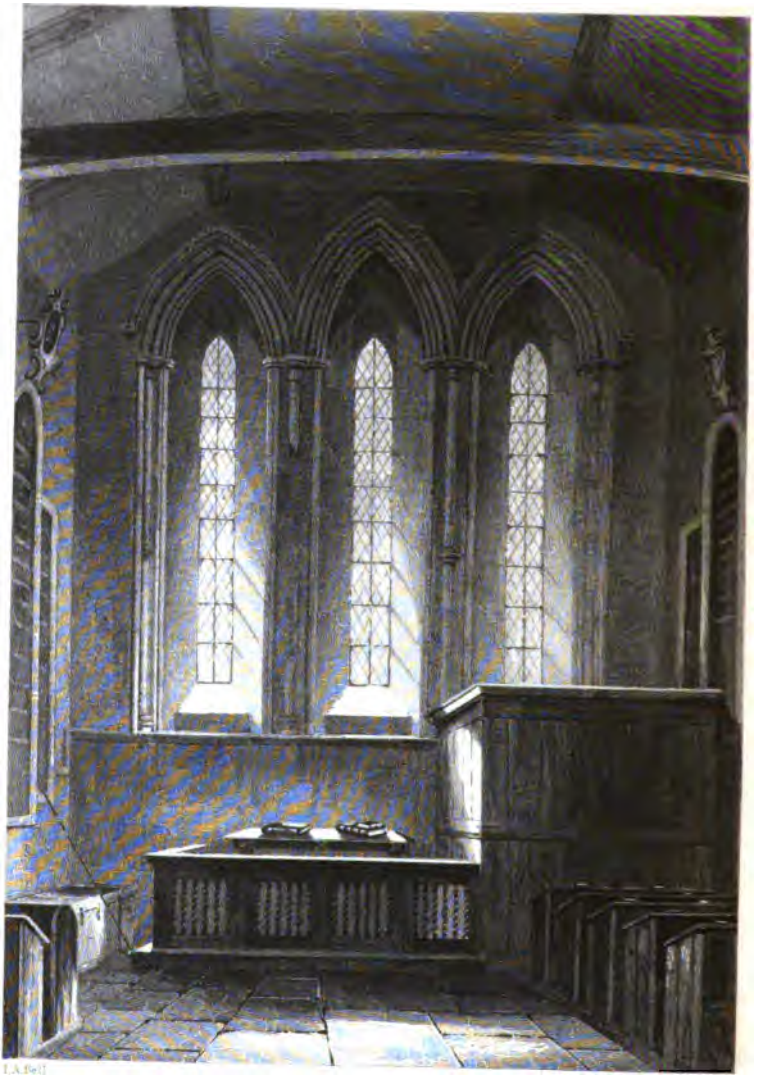
On a black marble slab near the altar is the following epitaph:

Richard Bassett, Esq., in whom ye Male Line of ye noble & antient Family of ye Bassetts of Fledborough in Nottinghamshr. is extinct.
7e Dec. 1702. Aged 87 yeRs.

The parish of All Saints contains few remarkable buildings besides the colleges. There are some old houses with ornamental wood-work in Trinity Street. Cole mentions "a large old house opposite Jesus Col-

lege in this parish," where there were in a "chamber-window" the arms of Henry VIII. and of Goodrich, bishop of Ely.* The most celebrated of the ancient inns in this parish was the Dolfin (Le Dolfyn, as it is called in an old deed). It was at this house that the wife of Cranmer lived. "His wife," says Fuller, "was kinswoman to the hostess at the Dolphin, which, causing his frequent repair thither, gave the occasion to that impudent lie of ignorant papists, that he was an ostler."—"Indeed," adds Fuller, "with his learned lectures, he rubbed the galled backs, and curried the lazy hides, of many an idle and ignorant friar." It appears to have stood by Jesus Lane: it had been pulled down in the time of Cole, and the site was then occupied partly by a timber-yard and partly by a new brick house.†

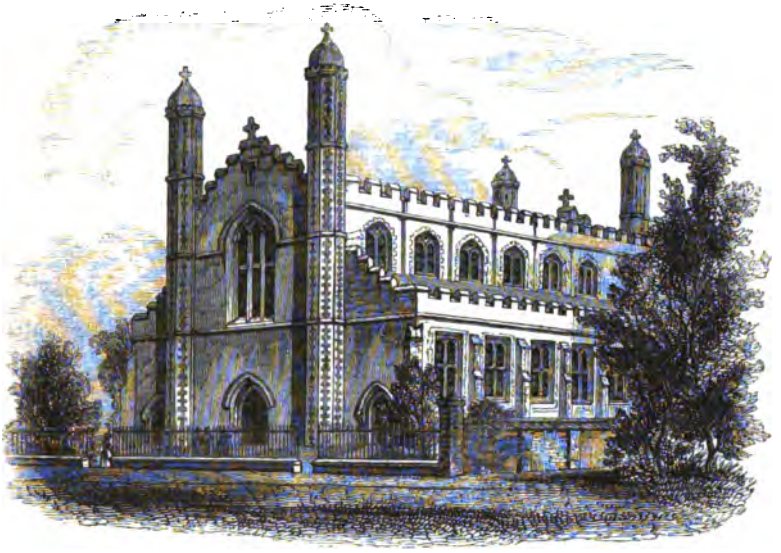
* Cole's MSS. vol. iii. p. 78. † Ibid. vol. xli. p. 237.



J.A.Bell

J.Le Keux

PLAS NEWYDD CHAPEL, ANGL.
INTERIOR OF THE EAST END.



THE NEW CHURCH, BARNWELL.

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW THE LESS, OR BARNWELL.

This parish, which may properly be considered as a populous suburb of the town, was, a few ages ago, a detached village, dependent on the large monastery which then stood here, and for which only it was important.

We can trace back the history of this abbey to a period when its site was occupied only by a spring of water, the object of superstitious observances by the people of Cambridge and its neighbourhood in the time of the Saxons. This spring was called *Beorna wylla*, or the well of children, or of champions, because yearly, on

the eve of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, the young men and children of the neighbourhood assembled here and practised wrestling, and other exercises and games, with dances, songs, and music; and the great number of persons of both sexes who met for amusement drew itinerant merchants to the spot, from which circumstance it gradually took the character of a fair. Well-worship was a common superstition among our Saxon forefathers, and the popular ceremonies to which it gave rise have left their traces in the modern customs of crowning wells with garlands, visiting them in procession, &c. From the circumstance above mentioned, the place of which we are speaking took the name of BARNEWELLE, a corruption of *Beorna wylla*. The lonely character of the spot, except on the eve of St. John, recommended it to a pious Saxon, named Godesone, who established a hermitage there, and built a small oratory of wood in honour of St. Andrew the Apostle, who was a favourite saint with the Saxon inhabitants of our island.*

When, in 1112, Payne Peverell determined to remove the monastic establishment which had been founded in the parish of St. Giles twenty years before, to a more convenient spot, he obtained from King Henry I. a grant of this site. Godesone was then recently dead, and the hermitage and oratory of St. Giles were deserted. The building of the new house was a work of time: on the first establishment of the brethren here, "there was a vast

* These anecdotes are furnished by the original chartulary of the abbey of Barnwell, now preserved in the British Museum, MS. Harl. No. 3601. Much of the historical information it contains is given in 'Some Account of Barnwell Priory,' by Marmaduke Prickett, M.A.

concourse both of clergy and laity, and of the burghers of Cambridge: their new habitation was much more commodious than their old one, and a church of wonderful beauty and solidity was begun in honour of St. Giles."

In the account of the earlier abbots given in the Barnwell Chartulary we trace the gradual progress of the buildings. The first prior was buried "at the entrance to the chapel of the Blessed Virgin." The church, which was very great, and extended to the highway, was continued, and the dormitory and other offices built, in the time of his successor. The loss of their patron, however, changed the prospects of the convent, and the fifth abbot, having obtained the assistance of a rich knight, named Everard de Beche, took down the great church which had been founded and left incomplete by Payne Peverell, and built a smaller one in its place. This Everard de Beche, who received his name from one of the two beaches (Landbeach or Waterbeach) on the banks of the Cam, was the greatest benefactor to the monastery after Payne Peverell, and was buried opposite him in the priory church. The following inscription was also placed in memory of him on the base of a cross by the high road at the west end of Barnwell.

Quisquis es, Evrardi memor esto Bechensis, et ora
Liber ut ad requiem transeat absque mora.

It appears that the priory church was consecrated on the 22nd of May, 1191, in honour of St. Andrew and St. Giles, by William de Longchamp, bishop of Ely, who gave forty days' indulgence upon that occasion. A long period followed in which little progress appears to have been made in the buildings of the monastery, till the time of Prior Laurence, the earlier part of the thirteenth

century. "During a long priorate of eight-and-thirty years, he made considerable progress towards the completion of the monastery. The refectory was built or rebuilt, the great hall for guests, the grânary, bakehouse, brewhouse, stables, the inner and outer gate and the walls, the chapel of St. Edmund, and very excellent barns. Prior Laurence is also said to have erected very beautiful chancel screens in the parochial churches which were in the patronage of the priory. Honourable mention is made of the patron of the priory, Gilbert Pecche, as being a munificent benefactor about this time. Prior Laurence died about the middle of the thirteenth century, at a very advanced age. It is said that when he was so old and infirm that he was unable to walk, he would be carried by his servants to the entrance of the choir, and from thence with much difficulty would go into his stall, that he might set a good example to those who were under his care." *

In the time of Prior Laurence's successor the prosperity of the convent appears to have declined, and under the next prior, Jolan de Thorleye, (who added a handsome apartment to the prior's lodge, and a private chapel or oratory, and built part of the west side of the cloister,) the house was visited by the calamities attendant on civil war. A party of the barons, having in 1266 established themselves in the isle of Ely, they continually issued forth to ravage the surrounding country. The prior of Barnwell, being at Wygenhall in Norfolk, was robbed by the followers of Sir William Bardolf of thirteen horses and their harness, and escaped with difficulty to the abbey of Dereham. Shortly afterwards,

* Prickett's Account of Barnwell Priory, p. 16.

his grange at Bourne was plundered and burnt. And they came almost daily to Barnwell, forced their way into the priory, and ate, drank, and wasted the good things of the house. "One day, a certain fellow of prodigious stature, called Philip le Champion, came and pulled the prior out of bed, at day-break, and told him that he must have all his corn and malt and provisions for the use of his master; 'therefore,' says he, 'give me the keys.' The prior told him that if he took away all, it would be impossible for them to live. But in the mean time came in two others, who were of the family of R. de Hewbrook, who was the prior's friend, and they told Philip, that all the goods of that house were already seized for the use of their master; 'and wilt thou carry them away?' said they. 'I will,' says Philip, furiously. The others swore he should not. Upon which they all drew their swords, but were kept from fighting by those that stood by. They went away in a great rage to determine the question before their master in the isle. But they carried away nothing that time."

The king hastened to Cambridge to put a stop to these disturbances, and, while there, his brother Richard, king of Almain, took up his lodgings in Barnwell Priory; but he was soon called away to defend the capital against the designs of the earl of Gloucester. When the king left Cambridge, the islanders again issued from their retreat; they came to the town, and burnt the gates which the king had built, as well as all the houses where the king had lodged, and, after doing much mischief, went to Barnwell, where they held council at the windmill to burn the whole priory, because the king of Almain had been lodged there. They persisted in this resolution

during two hours, when they were persuaded to spare the priory by some of the more influential of their own party. Sir Hugh Pecche and his brother Robert opposed the design of injuring the monastery, saying that they would sooner die than suffer the bones of their fathers and ancestors to be burnt; and by their means the house was saved. But these plunderers held out such fearful threats against the monks, and particularly the prior, who they said had been instrumental in the death of one of their partizans, Sir Walter de Cotenham, that Prior Jolan fled to Waltham Abbey, and eventually resigned his office into the hands of the bishop of Ely. It appears that he returned to the priory after the civil war was ended, and that he continued to superintend the building, and finished the chapter-house and two compartments of the cloister.

About this time the prior of Barnwell began to be engaged in serious disputes with the chancellor of the University, on the subject of their respective jurisdictions, which were subsequently often renewed.

In 1287 occurred the greatest misfortune that had yet visited the priory of Barnwell. "It was on St. Blaze's day, the 3rd of February, after sunset, whilst the canons were singing compline, that there arose a very great tempest, and a terrible flash of lightning fell upon the cross, which was on the very top of the tower of the church; and presently the fire fell on the tower, so that the sparks, like apples of gold, (quasi poma aurea,) descended into the middle of the choir, which very much frightened the canons. Going out after compline, they saw the sparks flying from off the cross; but several, both canons and seculars, going up to the top of the tower

within, could find nothing amiss, and thought all was safe. But yet the fire kept burning upon the cross until it had consumed it down to . . . But though it burnt there a great while, it burnt inwardly, and nothing appeared without, so that they hoped the fire was extinguished. But this being consumed, the iron that supported the weathercock fell down with the cross, and then the sparks began to fly about terribly, and set fire to the neighbouring houses at a great distance, as well as to those that were nearer; and at the same time the wind was so very high, and so cold, that it was impossible for the neighbours to assist one another. The fire raged and burnt all that night, and the day following till sunset. The fire which fell down from the tower of the church set fire to the choir, and did incredible damage, by destroying the wood-work and the clock, melting the lead, and cracking the windows and bells, besides what the neighbourhood suffered." It is said that a great part of the domestic buildings of the monastery were destroyed on this occasion. By the great exertions of the sacristan, Robert de Hekitone, the damages were repaired in about two years, and on the first Sunday in Lent (March 6), 1288, the bishop of Ely 'reconciled' the church with great solemnity, by sprinkling holy water, with wine and ashes, thrice round the fabric, within and without, it being judged unnecessary to reconsecrate it.

In 1293, King Edward I. was at Cambridge, and lodged in the castle. The king's chancellor, Sir John de Lang, lodged at Barnwell Priory, and the king's treasure chest, containing about £1000, was deposited in the dormitory. In the same year the prior, with several

others, were apprehended on a charge of being concerned in a plot against the government, upon the information of John Lewin, one of the canons, but the prior was acquitted. The Barnwell Chartulary ends with the close of the thirteenth century, and after that period we have very little information relating to the history of the priory. In 1388, Richard II. called a parliament to meet at Barnwell Priory. The following names of priors of this house have been recovered from oblivion. The list is evidently incomplete.

1092 Geoffrey.
1112 Gerard.
Richard Noel.
Hugh Domesman.
1135 Robert, surnamed Joel.
1197 Robert.
1207 William of Devon.
1213 William de Bedford.
Richard de Burgo
1217 Laurence de Stanesfeld.
1251 Henry de Eya.
1255 Jolan de Thorleye (called by Cole, John de Shotley).
1268 Simon de Ascellis.
1297 Benedict de Welton.
1324 Fulke.
1330 John de Quoye. (?)
John de Oxney.
1345 John de Brunne.
1350 Ralph de Norton, or Northampton.
1383 Thomas de Canterbury.
1392 John de Barnewell.
1408 William Downe.
1435 John Page.
1444 John Poket.
1464 John Whaddon.
1474 William Tebald.
1489 John Leverington.
1493 William Reson, *alias* Cambrigge.
1523 Thomas de Cambridge, *alias* Rawlyn.
1530 Nicholas Smith
1534 John Badcock.

The last-mentioned prior surrendered the monastery to Henry VIII., in 1539. Barnwell was one of the larger monasteries: its yearly revenue, at the time of the dissolution, is stated by Dugdale at £256. 11*s*. 10*d*., and by Speed at £351. 15*s*. 4*d*. The site was granted to Anthony Brown. The monastic estate and rectorial

PART OF BARNWELL ABBEY.

tithes of Barnwell were granted by Edward VI. to Edward Lord Clinton. They afterwards passed into the hands of Thomas Wendy, Esq., son of Dr. Wendy of Haslingfield, sometime physician to King Henry VIII. This possessor gave part of the stones of Barnwell Abbey to build the chapel of Benet College. In 1659, this estate passed from Sir Thomas Chichely of Wimpole, to Neville Alexander Butler, gent., attorney-at-law, who came to reside upon it, and is supposed to have erected the present mansion about the year 1678. In 1765, the estate was purchased by Thomas Pantin, Esq., and in 1809 it was again sold to Peter Burrell, Lord Gwydir, and it now belongs to the Rev. Dr. Geldart. It appears that as late as 1810, considerable ruins of the priory were still standing. All that remains at present is a building, "used as a coach-house, supported by octagonal stone pillars, and having a plain groined roof of stone. On the west and south side the external wall appears, containing lancet windows, like those of the parish

church, and flat buttresses. On the other two sides the building has formerly extended farther, but has been destroyed, and the arches walled up. It is hardly possible to conjecture, from the existing remains, what may have been its original use." The site of the priory, extending backwards to the river side, may still be distinctly traced by the irregularities of the ground.

It has already been observed that the assemblage of Anglo-Saxon youths about the well from which the abbey took its name, had, at an early period, brought thither numbers of wandering merchants, so that the ceremony soon took the character of a wake or fair. This fair was formally recognized, and granted to the prior and canons of Barnwell by King John, and confirmed to them by Henry III. in 1228. It was to last four days, to begin on the eve of St. Etheldreda. This fair is still kept up: it is commonly known by the name of Midsummer Fair, and, from the quantity of earthenware which has usually been brought to it, it is also called Pot Fair. It is proclaimed on the 23rd of June by the vice-chancellor and chief officers of the university, and afterwards by the mayor and corporation. Another fair, called Garlick Fair, was granted by Henry VI. to the nuns of St. Rhadegund, in 1438, and held in Jesus Lane, on the 15th of August and the two following days, but it is now fallen into neglect.

Within the parish of Barnwell, at some distance to the east of the abbey, near the banks of a little stream still called the Stour, (a tributary of the Cam,) at a spot named (from the adjoining bridge over this stream) *Steresbrigge*, or *Stourbridge*, stood formerly a hospital of lepers. It was probably founded early in the twelfth

century; and the walls of its chapel, which still remain, exhibit a beautiful specimen of the simple Anglo-Norman church, interesting by its elegant semicircular arches and zigzag mouldings. King John granted to this hospital a fair held within its precincts, and since, under the name of Steresbrigge Fair, or STURBRIDGE FAIR, well known as one of the most famous fairs in England. Sturbridge (or, as it is frequently written, Sturbitch) fair is well known to every reader of the popular literature of the last three centuries. It was continued during fourteen days; and the privileges connected with it, and held by the university, were often subjects of grave disputes between that body and the town. Within a few years this fair has much declined. It is held in a field about half a mile square, having the river Cam for its boundary on the north, and the Stour on the east. The ground for the booths, &c., (which formerly were arranged in numerous streets and lanes, each bearing its peculiar name,) is marked out on the fourth of September by the mayor and aldermen, and on the eighteenth the fair is proclaimed with great ceremony by the vice-chancellor and heads of the university, and the mayor and corporation of the town.

The free chapel of Steresbrigge was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the mayor and burgesses of Cambridge. We probably owe the preservation of the building to the circumstance of its having been long used for the purpose of a public-house at the fair. It is at present used as a barn.

The only theatre established at Cambridge formerly stood at the entrance of the fair, by the road side. It has since been removed, and a new one built by the side of the road, and in the same parish, but nearer Cambridge.

BARNWELL OLD CHURCH.

The parish church of Barnwell is a small building, apparently of considerable antiquity. It is situated by the road side, close to the abbey, and is dedicated to St. Andrew. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas it is called "Capella de Bernewell," and is described as being appropriated to the prior of the abbey. The general style of the architecture is of the 13th century. "With the exception of the roof and modern bell-turret, no part of the edifice appears to have undergone any material alteration. Its style is uniformly early English, though some *decorated* and *perpendicular* windows have been inserted. The east window is one of the most beautiful specimens of the kind in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. It is an early English triad, which is quite plain on the outside, but the interior is decorated with long and slender shafts, supporting the simple mouldings of each arch, and neatly finished with small circular bands and capitals. The other windows of this style in the chapel are devoid of these ornaments. The front is plain, as is the south

door of entrance, though decidedly of early English character." On the 15th of March, 1351, part of the *clausum*, or close of the priory, which contained sixteen acres, is stated to have been consecrated as a burying-ground to this chapel. Near the pulpit, in 1811, there remained, according to the Bowtell MSS., an iron stand for an hour-glass, which, by a small mutilated book of church accounts, appears to have been fixed there as early as 1650. The benefice was, until very lately, a donative curacy, and, as such, exempt from episcopal jurisdiction. The owner of the priory estate continued to be the patron of the living until the year 1836, and a long list of curates has been preserved.*

The church of St. Andrew the Less is, as we have before stated, very small, measuring within only seventy feet by eighteen. It consists of one aisle, with a small turret at the west end, containing one bell. The nave is separated from the chancel by an elegant and light screen. The monuments are in general of little importance: a large portion of them commemorate various members of the Butler family.

Within the last half century the population of the parish of Barnwell has increased very rapidly. So late as the year 1811 it amounted only to 421 persons; while in 1831 the number of inhabitants was 6651. The old church was of course insufficient for this increased population; and a new church, called Christ's Church, has been erected by subscriptions gathered in the town and university. Another new church, dedicated to St. Paul, has been erected in the eastern division of Barnwell. A national school has also been recently founded in the

* Prickett's Account of Barnwell Priory, p. 42.

parish, and school-rooms built for a hundred and sixty boys, the same number of girls, and a hundred infants, with a house adjoining for a master and mistress.

PARISH OF ST. MICHAEL.

The parish of St. Michael is situated in the centre of the town of Cambridge, and includes within its limits a large portion of Trinity and Caius Colleges. At an early period this parish contained numerous streets and lanes of which the names are now forgotten. It extended down to the bank of the river, and included some portion of Dame Nicole's Hythe: the street leading direct from the river to the church was named 'Seynt Michaels Lane,' or St. Michael's Street. Another street in this parish was called Silver Lane, but its position is uncertain: perhaps it was the same as Findsilver Lane. Sherers Lane was also in this parish.

Before the foundations of colleges, this parish appears to have contained more houses of scholars than any other. In it stood Michael House, with the numerous hostles which were afterwards absorbed in Trinity College, in our account of which they will be found more fully described. In this parish also stood Gonville Hall, which has since been converted into Gonville and Caius College. We find still the names of three or four hostles which stood in the eastern part of the parish: Borden Hostle, or Burden Hostle, was a little to the north of the church, opposite the end of the lane which separates Trinity College from Caius College; and, according

F Mackenzie J Le Keux

to Fuller, "anciently it belonged to St. John's Hospital, and afterwards to Clare Hall:" between Borden Hostle and the end of Green Street was a house "for Ely monks to study in," which Fuller calls Ely Convent: a little to the east of these, nearer to the market-place, was St. Paul's Inn, which in Fuller's time was occupied as the Rose Tavern. There was also in St. Michael's parish a hostle named, in one old deed, Le Stonhalle, and in another, Domus Lapidea, in which latter it is said to have attached to it three acres and a rood of land.*

The church of St. Michael, which stands opposite the entrance to Caius College, is one of the most interesting in Cambridge. It is a vicarage, formerly appropriated to Michael House, from which it has passed to Trinity College. This church is an old and spacious building, consisting of a nave, a large chancel, and two aisles. A portion of the east end of the north aisle is divided off by a wall, and used as a vestry. The interior of the church is much defaced, but it still retains abundant traces of its ancient character. The screen and some of the windows are of beautiful workmanship. The old font is still preserved. The chancel is fitted up with fine old oaken stalls, and is used by the bishop of Ely for holding his visitations. At the west end of the north aisle is a square tower, with four bells.

The south aisle of this church anciently served as the chapel of Michael House, and the north aisle was appropriated in the same manner to Gonville Hall: they are still used respectively by Trinity and Caius Colleges as burial-places for such members of those societies as are not interred in their own chapels. The modern

* Fuller's History of Cambridge, p. 61, *note*.

monuments are extremely numerous, but few of them of any importance. There are a few stones which appear to have been robbed of their brasses in the puritanical visitation. Dowsing gives but a very brief account of what was done here on that occasion: "1643. Michell Parish; Dec. 26, Jan. 28. We digged up steps, brake downe diverse pictures." Among the modern epitaphs is one to the memory of Sarah, wife of Dr. Conyers Middleton.

St. Michael's Church is remarkable as the last resting-place of two very noted personages in our University history. Hervey de Stanton, the founder of Michael House, was buried in this church with great pomp and solemnity, as became a minister of King Edward III., in 1337. Cole* speaks of traces of the tomb of this great man as being in existence within his own memory. "Adjoining to the stone door out of the south isle into the chancel, against the low wall, was anciently a curious old stone monument with a large arch, now demolished, and only the two sides of it remain, enough to show its ancient magnificence. I suppose there was an altar-tomb under it. This I take to have been the tomb of the worthy founder of St. Michael's House, now united to Trinity College: and this I am inclined to believe from the knowledge that he lies buried in this chapel." On the 24th of November, 1549, was buried in this church Paul Fagius, one of the fathers of the Reformation. At the time of Queen Mary's visitation of the University, in 1556, his remains were dragged forth, and with those of Martin Bucer submitted to a mock trial, and then publicly burnt, with their writings, on the market hill.

* Cole's MSS. vol. viii. p. 81.

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ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

PARISH OF ST. BOTOLPH.

THE parish of St. Botolph occupies a considerable portion of the central part of the town, including within its limits the whole of two colleges, Queen's and St. Catherine's Hall, with parts of three others, Corpus Christi, Pembroke, and King's, and part of the hamlet of Newnham on the west side of the river.* Before the foundation of the colleges, this parish contained numerous small streets and lanes, of which both the sites and the names have been long forgotten. On the west of Trumpington Street, between King's and St. Catherine's Hall, was Plottes Lane; and from the end of that to the river ran Cholles Lane. These traversed what was called Milnestrete, which, in the vicinity of these lanes, was sometimes called St. John's Street, from the church of St. John the Baptist which formerly stood on part of the site of King's College. In the southern part of Milnestrete, probably running down to the bridge by Queen's College, was a street named Smalbriggestrete.† Plottes Lane is said to have been called sometimes Carmelites' Lane. On the east of Trumpington Street, the lane running by the side of the church into Lurtborough (now Free School) Lane, was known by the name of Penny-farthing Lane, which it received, according to Caius, on account of the poverty of its inhabitants (ob

* The Barnwell Chartulary, fol. 162, r° and v°, describes houses "in Newenham croftis" and "in croftis de Newenham" as being in St. Botolph's Parish.

† See Cole's MSS. vol. viii. p. 36.

paupertatem). It is now called Botolph Lane. There were also several hostles within this parish, among which we can enumerate with some certainty St. Botolph's Hostle, which stood in Penny-farthing Lane, opposite the church; St. Bernard's Hostle and St. Cross's Hostle, also near the church, on part of the ground now belonging to Corpus Christi College; and perhaps University Hostle. Traces of the old buildings in the neighbourhood of the church remained in very recent times. In Cole's time, the house which had belonged to the celebrated Matthew Stokys was inhabited by Mr. Bentham, the author of the History of Ely; and the windows and other parts of the house were embellished with many coats of arms. A small brick house on the south side of Botolph Lane,* not far from the church, had also "an air of some antiquity," and several coats of arms were visible in it.

In St. Botolph's Parish stood one of the principal religious houses in Cambridge, that of the Carmelites. This order of friars came to this town about the year 1200, when they settled at Chesterton; but towards the middle of the thirteenth century they removed from thence to Newnham, where an habitation was given them by Michael Malherb: they built themselves cells, with a church, cloister, dormitory, and other necessary offices. They remained there about forty years, at the end of which period (in A.D. 1291 or 1292) they built themselves a new house on an estate which had been given them, lying on both sides of Milnestrete (in the then existing parish of St. John), the site of which is now occupied by part of St. Catherine's Hall and King's Col-

* The house meant has been rebuilt within the last 10 or 12 years.

lege.* Fuller states this new house to have been "built by Edward the First, to which Sir Guy de Mortimer and Thomas de Hertford were great benefactors." By letters patent of the 15th Ed. III., one John de Caumpe had license to give to the prior and brothers of the order of Mount Carmel a messuage with its appurtenances contiguous to their manse or dwelling. Humfrey Necton, a celebrated scholar of the latter end of the thirteenth century, was a friar of this house, and was the first of his order who took a degree in the University. At the dissolution of the monasteries, it was one of the richest religious houses within the town.

The church of St. Botolph is mentioned in the Hundred Rolls as being appropriated to the prior and convent of Barnwell, to whom it had been given by Hugh Norwold, bishop of Ely. In the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. (1291), it is stated to be a vicarage of the value of five pounds six shillings and eight pence, of which one half was a pension to the prior of Barnwell. At a later period we find the right of patronage exerted by the master of Queen's College, who still holds it. It is probable therefore that it had been purchased by Andrew Dockett, who was rector of St. Botolph's and principal of St. Bernard's Hostle, at the time he was appointed to be first master of Queen's College. The prior, however, disputed the right of the master and college in 1470; but, the bishop of Ely having appointed a commission of inquiry, it was adjudged in favour of the latter body. There appears formerly to have been several chapels and chantries

* Barnwell Chartulary, fol. 80, v°. Cole says that in his time the gate which led out of King's College into the lane was called *Friars' Gate.*

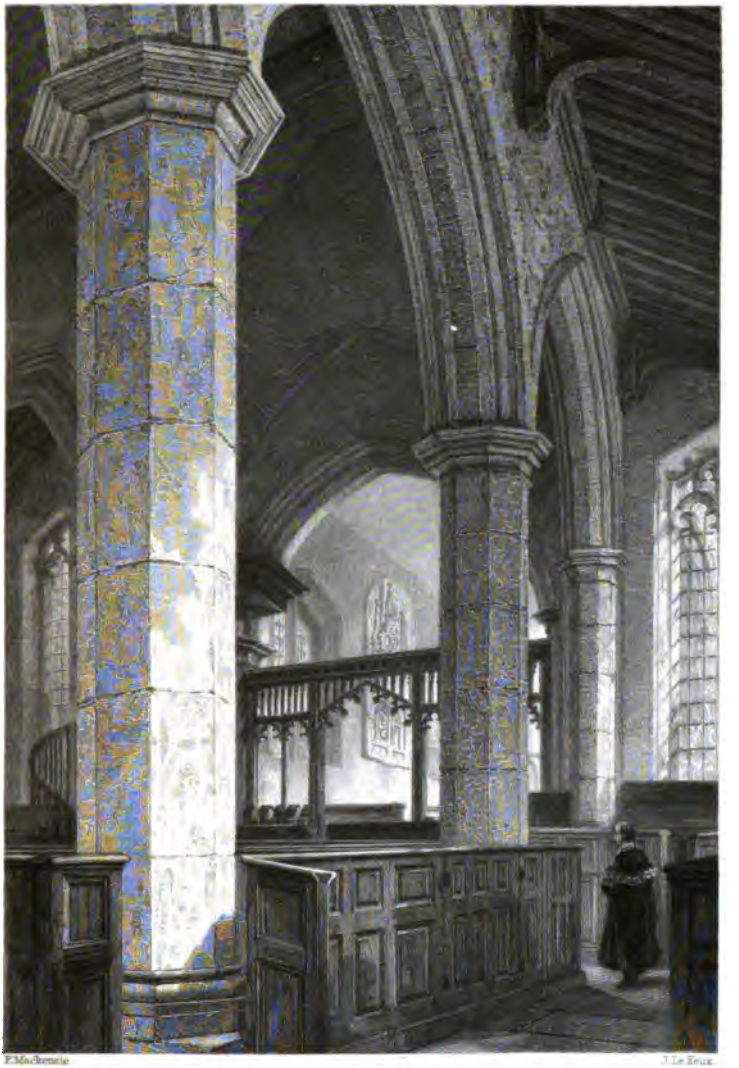
attached to this church.* In the entries in the parish books of St. Mary the Great, there is an incidental mention of a parsonage to St. Botolph's.

The church of St. Botolph is a good building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with side aisles, and a south chapel and porch. It stands on the east side of Trumpington Street, adjacent to Corpus Christi College. The nave internally is lofty, with a handsome arched roof, and is separated from the chancel by a screen, over which, under an arch, are the arms of King James II., with the inscription,

J. 2. R. 1686. Exurgat Deus dissipentur Inimici.

From the ceiling are suspended two large brass branches,

* Among the muniments of Corpus Christi College is preserved an indenture between Brother Thomas de Cambridge de Ordine Minorum and Thomas de Abyton, perpetual vicar of St. Botolph's in Cambridge; —that whereas the said brother Thomas de Cambridge while he was a secular had given to his nephew, John Breton, many lands and tenements upon condition that his said nephew should find a chaplain continually to celebrate in the church of St. Botolph for the souls of the ancestors of the said brother Thomas and for those of his benefactors, and also that the said John Breton should pay a certain sum of money to the assigns of the said brother Thomas on the anniversaries of the most illustrious King Edward, son of King Henry, and of his the said brother Thomas's father and mother, and some other alms annually for the good estate both of living and dead: which conditions the said John Breton bound himself to observe by oath. But the said John before the entrance of the said brother Thomas into orders not abhorring the vice of ingratitude and infidelity, neither founded a chaplain nor paid the said sums nor visited the said brother Thomas nor would see him: in which course the said John continued for many years showing himself both in his person and in his affairs as one abandoned by God. However, the said brother Thomas despairing of the amendment of him, and moved by compassion at the instance of Dame Johan de Creke, sister of Brother Thomas, he is willing to release him from the obligation, on condition that he pays to Nicholas de Kingeston, now dead, and Tho. de



INTERIOR OF ST NICHOLAS CHURCH.

given to the church in 1723. There are no remains of antiquity, except an old stone font. Dowsing states in his Journal, "1643, Dec. 30. At Butal Parish we digd down y^{e} steps and beat down 12 popish inscriptions and pictures." A marble tomb appears to have been destroyed in the beginning of the last century, and the horizontal slab, which had once possessed a brass (destroyed perhaps by the iconoclasts), was inserted in the floor near the altar. The steeple is a square tower, the four corners of which are ornamented at the top with lions, each holding a weathercock. It contains four bells, which bear respectively the following inscriptions:

Sancte Joh'ne ora pro nobis. J. D.

Sancte Andrea ora pro nobis.

Sancta Margareta ora pro nobis.

Nomen Magdalenie, campana gerit melodie.

This church contains a great number of epitaphs, some of them on members of Queen's and King's Colleges, who were buried here; others on influential townspeople, and on several of the University printers, who resided in this parish. The present altar-piece, a fine painting of the Crucifixion, was given to the church by the late University printer, Mr. John Smith, who brought it from Antwerp. On the east wall a tablet commemorates James Essex, the architect, who died in 1784.

The only remarkable monument in the church is a half-length effigy of Dr. Playfere, Margaret professor of divinity at the end of the sixteenth century, and a

Abyton, the executors of the will of the said Brother Thomas, 40 shillings of annual rent in Cambridge for 20 years for the said charitable purposes. Dated 1330, in the grey friars' convent at Babwell, just out of the town of Bury St. Edmunds. MSS. Cole, vol. viii. p. 36.

very eminent man in his time. The effigy is under an arched canopy; above it is the following inscription:

Chariss: desideratis:q; Conjugem Thomam Plaiferum,
Olim e Coll: D. Joan: Cantab: S. Theologiæ Doctorem,
Et in Cathedra D. Margaretæ Profess. publ. 4°.
Non. Febr. denatum, Año Salutis 1609. Ætatis vero
Suæ Año 47. Alisia Plaifera Conjux merito
Mœstiss: piis his quæ publice potest, sanctiss:
Amoris, et vivaciss: Memoriæ Pignorib: prosequitur.

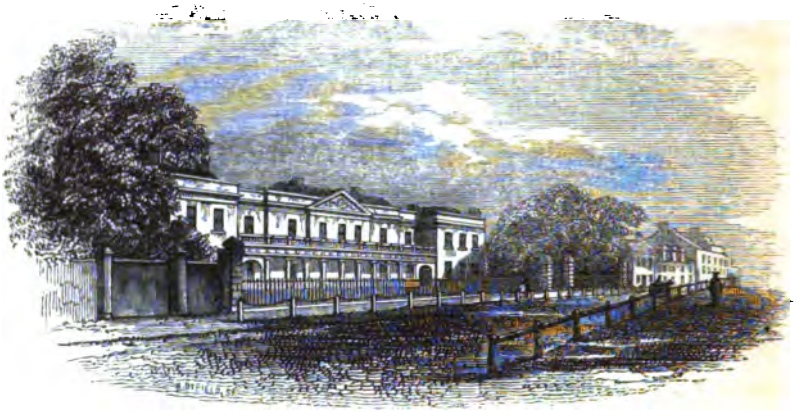
Below the figure, in two columns, is the following inscription:

Minister ille Triados, Enthei Logi
Oraculum, Patronus Artium, Parens
Scientiarum, Concionum Rex, Sacræ
Cathedræ Imperator, Fulmen et Tonitru Scholæ,
Suadæ Maritus, et Gemellus Ingeni,
Ardor suorum, et exteræ Famæ stupor,
Plaiferus ille, hic inde migrans cœlicos
Intelligentiarum ad Ordines (ibi
Præsentiam induturus æternam Jovæ,
Christoq. particeps futurus Gloriæ)
Quas posuit, Exuviis honorat hanc struem.

It will be seen by this epitaph that Fuller was wrong in stating that Playfere died in 1606-7. "Should this epitaph," he adds, "come under the hands of those Grecian officers deputed to proportion men's monuments to their merits, it is suspicious they would make bold to pare part thereof, though indeed the doctor was one of excellent parts, and a great commander of the Latin tongue." Bacon chose him to translate his book De Augmentis Scientiarum into Latin, but when he had done a portion, the great philosopher found that the energy and preciseness of the original were lost in the

doctor's polished periods, and employed him no more. Playfere had been fellow of St. John's College, and was rector of Cheam in Surrey, in 1605. Bishop Hacket, in his Life of Bishop Williams, says of him, "he that was then the pinacle of the college; far higher than the low-rooft building of the rest, was Dr. Playfere, one of the public professors of divinity, and of most celebrated eloquence; it was he that opened the stiff soil, and planted this young sprig (Williams) in his fellowship, and lead him in his hand out of the throng of contradiction. On Candlemas-day, anno 1608, his reverend friend Dr. Playfere departed out of this world, in the 46th year of his life, in his flower and prime; whose greatest well-wishers did not wish him alive again, because his rarely beautified wits, with which he had even inchanted his hearers in so many estivat commencements, were now more and more distempered."

The list of benefactors to this parish is not very numerous. John Johnson, citizen of London, John Lanham, and Adam Newling, are mentioned as having bequeathed annuities for charitable distribution among the poor. Queen's College Alms-Houses, founded in 1484 by Dr. Andrew Dockett, the first president of the college, stood formerly in Silver Street, but have been lately removed to Queen's Lane, partly in St. Botolph's parish, and partly in the parish of St. Edward. They are appropriated to eight poor widows appointed by the president of that college. Each person receives two shillings and a pound of meat every week, and a chaldron of coals every year. They have also an additional gratuity of one pound on the 25th of September, and two shillings and sixpence on the 24th of December.



ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL.

ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL.

THE principal charitable institution in Cambridge is Addenbrooke's Hospital, which stands on the east side of Trumpington Street, near the entrance of the town from the London Road. Its founder, John Addenbrooke, M.D., was an eminent physician of this town, and had been fellow of St. Catherine's Hall. He died in 1719, leaving about £4000 for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a small physical hospital. The money was invested in the hands of trustees, and appears to have been allowed to accumulate during some years; but at last, it being found insufficient for the object intended, an act of parliament was obtained to make it a general hospital. The following statement appeared in the Cambridge Chronicle, April 12, 1766.

"The trustees of Dr. Addenbrooke's Hospital, having nearly completed all that they shall be able to do towards carrying the purposes of

his will into execution, think it now proper to lay before the public the following state of their affairs, viz.:

	£.	s.	d.
That the purchase of a garden, and of divers tenements for the site of the hospital, amounted to	817	13	3
That there has been expended in the building and about the ground	3073	8	4½
And in furniture	119	1	5
That by the above expenses, some great losses, taxes, and law charges, their capital is now reduced to	1804	16	4
That of the foregoing sum £ 1600 is in the 3 per cents., and meant to be continued there in the names of the trustees; and the yearly produce, amounting to £ 48, is to be laid out in repairs, and other necessaries for the benefit of the hospital, and the remaining £ 204. 16*s.* 4*d.* is intended to be laid out in furniture, as it shall be wanted.			

"The trustees now therefore offer the house, with its furniture, to the public, and hope that a sufficient number of voluntary subscribers will be found to carry on so good a design. And as to the rules and orders for the government of the hospital, they refer all such points to be considered and settled by the subscribers themselves, desiring such gentlemen as intend to be contributors to meet at the hospital, at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday the 30th instant."

On the first of May, 1766, a circular was accordingly addressed to the gentlemen of the town and county; and a numerous list of subscribers was soon obtained. The hospital was opened at the Michaelmas of the same year. In aid of the fund, sermons were preached in Great St. Mary's Church; and on several occasions concerts were held, which produced considerable sums of money.* Yet the charity was still restricted in its means.

* Copies of the notices, circulars, lists of subscribers, and original rules and orders of the hospital, will be found in the thirty-third volume of Cole's MS. collections in the British Museum.

Since that time, however, the funds of Addenbrooke's Hospital have been increased by several legacies and considerable donations. Mr. John Bowtell, bookbinder and stationer of Cambridge, by his will dated September 22, 1813, left a legacy to the hospital in the following words: "I give and bequeath unto the president and governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital, in the town of Cambridge, £7000 in the 3 per cent. consolidated Bank annuities, to be by them applied in enlarging the said hospital, if necessary, for the purpose of receiving persons of other descriptions than those of sick patients, such as poor married women during their confinement, or otherwise, as they shall see fit and advisable." Accordingly, between three and four thousand pounds of this sum were expended in building and furnishing two new wings to the hospital. A few years ago it was further improved, and formed into a school of medicine; certificates of attendance upon the practice of this hospital being now recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons and by the Society of Apothecaries in London.

The hospital is now a fine commodious building, faced with stone, having two extensive wings, and a handsome colonnade in front, supporting a balustraded gallery. It is approached through a garden, enclosed by iron palisades. The expenses of late years have been about £2700 per annum, of which sum about £900 arise from the permanent funds, and the remainder from donations, private subscriptions, and the annual sermon still continued to be preached at the church of Great St. Mary. The managers of this institution are, the principal officers of the university, town, and county, of Cambridge. Benefactors of twenty guineas or upwards are governors

for life; annual subscribers of two guineas or upwards are governors during payment. Each subscriber may recommend patients according to the amount of his subscription. Annual statements of the accounts and lists of the contributors are printed and distributed to the subscribers.

CRANE'S CHARITY.

JOHN CRANE, M.A., an apothecary of this town, who died in 1652, left by his will money to buy an estate of £62 per annum, to be settled on the University of Cambridge, and the towns of Wisbeach, Cambridge, Lynn, and Ipswich, the rents to be received in order, and to be applied by the University in their turn towards the relief of sick scholars. The distribution to be made by the vice-chancellor, the professors of divinity, civil law, and physic, and the chief apothecary of the town; the master of Caius College being requested to assist the distributors. The first payment was made about the year 1660; the present rent of the estate exceeds £400 a year. Meetings of the distributors, to consider and determine the claims of applicants for the benefit of this charity, are held on the third Monday of May and the third Monday of November in every year, and all applications of scholars must be made by the tutors of their respective colleges.

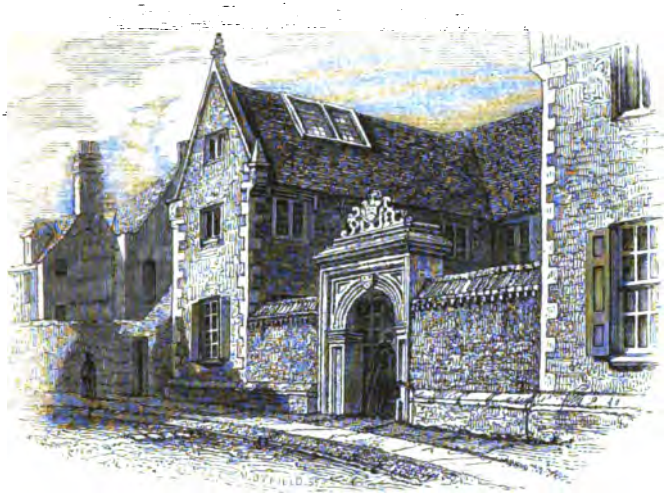
The gift to the town was to accumulate until it should amount to £200, which sum was to be disposed of in loans of £20 each, bearing no interest, to ten young men, in order to set them up in trade, they giving good security to repay the same at the end of twenty years. As each sum

is repaid, it is to be again lent out in the same manner, and the persons to whom the loans are made are to be selected by the vice-chancellor, the professors of divinity, civil law, and physic, the chief apothecary, the mayor, recorder, and three aldermen, or the greater part of these.

Mr. Crane directed further that, after this sum of £200 had been set apart, the rents of the estate should be employed in the relief of persons confined for debt, and of poor men and women of good character, at the discretion of the above-mentioned distributors, who hold half-yearly meetings in May and November to consider the claims of applicants.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Free Grammar School is situated in the parish of St. Edward, behind Corpus Christi College, in what was anciently called Lurtborough Lane, but which, since the seventeenth century, has been known by the name of Free School Lane. Stephen Perse, M.D., senior fellow of Caius College, by his will dated the 27th of September, 1615, left five thousand pounds to be employed in purchasing an estate of the annual value of two hundred and fifty pounds, which was to be applied to the erection of a convenient house capable of containing a hundred scholars, (who were to be natives of Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton, or Trumpington, and to be educated gratis,) to be used as a free grammar school, with apartments for a master and usher. The stipend of the master, who was to be a master of arts of the University, was to be forty pounds a year; and the usher, who was required to be a bachelor of arts at least, was to receive



THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

twenty pounds a year. The scholars who had been three years at this school, were, by the same will, directed to be admitted, *cæteris paribus*, before all others to the scholarships and fellowships in Caius College founded by Dr. Perse.

The executors of Dr. Perse purchased of Sir Thomas Bendish the manor of Fratinghall, in the parish of Bassingbourne, in Cambridgeshire, for the purposes specified in the will, and immediately proceeded to establish the school. Since that period, the trustees of the school, having taken into consideration that the stipends appointed by the will of Dr. Perse for the master and usher were totally insufficient for the purpose, have reduced the number of *free* scholars from one hundred to sixteen. The school itself has of late years been considerably improved, and the course of education enlarged.

NEW FREE SCHOOL.

This institution, which stands in the parish of St. Peter, was established in 1808, upon the plan of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, but is now conducted wholly on the system of Dr. Bell. Poor children of the town and adjacent villages are admitted between the ages of six and eleven, and are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, on paying each sixpence a month. They are all instructed in the catechism and parts of the liturgy of the church of England. The school is under the management of governors, who are constituted by a donation of ten guineas, or an annual subscription of one guinea. A good school-room and a house for the master have also been built by subscription. A meeting of the governors is held on the first Thursday in every month; and an annual sermon is preached for the benefit of the school.

OLD CHARITY SCHOOLS.

These schools, commonly called Whiston's Charity Schools, for children of both sexes, were set on foot in the year 1703, chiefly by the exertions of William Whiston, M.A., and amongst the earliest patrons are found the names of Sir Isaac Newton, Bishop Patrick, Dr. Bentley, &c.

The New Free School in St. Peter's Parish, for the education of boys, having been united to the National Society, it was thought expedient to transfer the boys to that institution, to which this allows, in consequence, the sum of £30 annually. In the year 1816, a new school-room for the girls was built in King Street, capable of containing 300 children, and also a house for the

mistress, and the establishment was put on the plan of the National Society, to which it was then united.

The girls are taught reading, writing, accounts, needle-work, and knitting. They learn the catechism and other religious books, and are required to attend divine service in their parishes on Sundays. The bishop of Ely is the patron. The ministers and lecturers of the parishes in Cambridge are the governors. There is also a committee of ladies, who superintend the detail of the school. The governors and subscribers nominate; each annual subscription of one guinea gives a right of nominating four children, or ten guineas paid at one time entitles the donor to recommend four children annually.

ALMS-HOUSES.

Of these foundations there are nine in the town: namely,

Jakenett's, founded in 1469 by Thomas Jakenett, a burgess of this town, for four inmates, to be elected by the churchwardens and others of St. Mary the Great. By the appropriation of a part of the original building, which, before the Reformation, was charged with the payment of its rents for certain obit and chantry services, the accommodation came at length to be extended to eight poor persons, at which it now remains. A new erection of a tenement for these persons took place in 1790, at the expense of the University, the commissioners for paving and lighting, the parishioners, and others; and in 1805, Mr. Joseph Merrill bequeathed the sum of six pounds per annum payable to each inmate, by the trustees of Storey's charity, hereafter mentioned. The late Mr. Joseph Gee also gave, in 1832, £12. 10*s.* for their benefit, to which the parishioners at the same time contributed the like amount. They receive other payments and bequests, amounting to about £4. 10*s.* per annum each. The building is at the lower end of King Street.

Queen's College.—These Alms-Houses, founded in 1484, by Dr. Andrew Dockett, president of Queen's College, have been already mentioned.

University Alms-Houses, founded in 1505, by Matthew Stokys, M.A. of Caius College, for six poor women, who are appointed by the vice-chancellor. The stipend was increased by a grace of the senate

in 1796, from £ 10 to £ 50 per annum. The houses stand in King Street.

Perse's, founded in 1615, by Dr. Perse, of Caius College, for six poor single women (widows or maidens) of the parishes of St. Edward and St. Michael, and in failure of such being found there, then of St. Benedict. The stipend to each person is £ 26 per annum. These houses are situate at the corner of Free School Lane.

Wray's, founded in 1620, by Mr. Henry Wray, stationer in Cambridge; for four poor widowers and four poor widows of the parish of the Holy Trinity. They receive about £ 22 per annum each. These houses, which have been lately repaired, are situate on the east side of King Street.

Knight's, founded in 1647, by Elizabeth Knight, of Denny Abbey, for two poor widows and four poor spinsters, one of these last to be of the parish of St. Benedict. The appointment is in the hands of trustees acting under the authority of the lord chancellor. The annual payment to each inmate was originally £ 3 per annum. The whole present income is £ 93. 10*s*. per annum. These buildings, which stand opposite Midsummer Common, were rebuilt in 1818, at the expense of William Mortlock, Esq.

Corporation, which has accommodation for six poor persons. The appointment lies with the trustees last mentioned. The stipend to each inmate is 1*s*. 6*d*. per week; besides which the Corporation distributes £ 2 per annum to each of them. They have also perquisites in clothing, bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Day, of the parish of St. Mary the Great, in 1681. These Alms-Houses are situated near Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Storey's, founded in 1692, by Edward Storey, Gent., for four clergymen's widows,—for two widows and one spinster of the parish of St. Giles, and for three spinsters of the parish of the Holy Trinity,—with an annuity of £ 10 to each. The clergymen's widows received an augmentation of their annuities, about the year 1780, by a bequest of Dr. Goddard, master of Clare Hall. The general fund was increased in 1805, by a bequest from Mr. J. Merrill, of £ 50 per annum, distributable among the whole of those persons. They have various other perquisites. The buildings are in Northampton Street, in the parish of St. Giles, and in Bridge Street.

King's College, adjoining the college, for four poor women, who receive the remains of the commons. During the long vacation, they have a joint of meat in turn. They also receive £ 10 per annum each.

THE END.